REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1948-49

(Ending 30th June 1949)

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those pertaining to the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1948-49

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

(i) Tours and Engagements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja toured in Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Bangalore Districts during the year and participated in a number of public functions.

2. His Highness sojourned for a short period at Ootacamund during June 1949.

3. His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, the Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and the Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, visited the Capital during the year.

4. The calendar of His Highness' engagements during the year was as follows :—

26th July 1948	...	Inauguration of the celebrations connected with the Kannada Stage Centenary and Diamond Jubilee of Gubbi Nataka Manadali at Mysore.
15th August 1948	...	His Highness took the Salute at the Parade of Dominion and State Troops on Independence Day at Bangalore.

18th August 1948	...	His Highness' Garden party at Chamundi Gymkhana, Mysore in honour of His Excellency the Governor-General's visit.
11th September 1948	...	Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Municipal High School at Krishnarajapet, Mandya District.
		Opening of Government High School at Nagamangala, Mandya District.
12th September 1948	...	Opening of the B. Hosur Sugar Company Farm Employees' Colony at Mandya.
		Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Combined Dispensary at Maddur, Mandya District.
		Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Municipal High School at Maddur, Mandya District.
29th September 1948	...	Opening of the new Railway Bridge across the Lokapavani river on the Mysore—Bangalore Railway.
19th October 1948	...	Prize Distribution at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.
24th October 1948	...	Laying of the Foundation Stone of the bridge across Yennehole at Immavu near Nanjangud, Mysore District.
		Laying of the Foundation Stone of the bridge across Gundluhole near Madapatna in Mysore District.
25th October 1948	...	Convocation of the University of Mysore at the Jagan Mohan Palace and the conferment of Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir M. Visvesvaraya and on Sir Mirza M. Ismail.
27th October 1948	...	Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Maternity Hospital at Hadya in Krishnarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District.
18th November 1948	...	Inauguration of the XVIII Mysore Medical Conference at Mysore.

28th December 1948	...	Special Convocation at Crawford Hall for the conferment on the Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science of the Mysore University.
29th December 1948	...	Inauguration of the XXIV All India Educational Conference at Crawford Hall, Mysore.
31st December 1948	...	His Highness' Garden Party to the delegates of the All-India Educational Conference at Chamundi Gymkhana, Mysore.
5th January 1949	...	Prize Distribution to the winners at the Cattle Show at Hassan. Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Intermediate College at Hassan.
6th January 1949	...	Opening of the Combined Dispensary at Yeslur, Saklespur Taluk, Hassan District.
12th January 1949	...	Visit to the Vidyapeeta and Scout Training Camp at Nanjangud, Mysore District.
21st February 1949	...	Inauguration of the Plenary Session of the Eighth Conference of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India at Mysore.
25th February 1949	...	His Highness' Garden Party in honour of the Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India at Chamundi Gymkhana, Mysore.
12th March 1949	...	Inauguration of the Inter District Conference of the Rotary International.
28th March 1949	...	His Highness' welcome to the delegates of the Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific at Mysore.

4th April 1949	...	His Highness' Garden Party to the delegates of the Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific at Chamundi Gymkhana, Mysore.
30th May 1949	...	His Highness' visit to Ooty,
9th June 1949	...	His Highness' return to Mysore.
24th June 1949	...	His Highness' camp in Bangalore (opens).
28th June 1949	...	Inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Asaktha Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore.
29th June 1949	...	Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Rama Mandir at the Srirampur Colony at Bangalore.

SRI K. C. REDDY, B.A., B.L.

Chief Minister.

5. The Honourable the Chief Minister toured in the districts of Kadur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore.

6. He accompanied His Highness the Maharaja on two occasions during His Highness' tour in the Kolar and Mandya Districts.

7. He accompanied the Governor-General, the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister and the Honourable Babu Rajendra Prasad to the Capital City, Krishnarajasagar and Karapur during their visits to Mysore State.

8. On 29th August 1948, he visited Mandya Town in connection with the opening of the Intermediate College.

9. On 22nd January 1949, he left for Bhadravati Town in connection with the Bhadravati Works Day Celebrations.

10. Again on 28th March 1949, he visited Mysore City to participate in the International Forestry Conference.

11. He also paid another visit to Mandya Town on 15th June 1949 in connection with the opening of the Mysore Sugar Factory Colony High School.

12. He also visited Madras and Ootacamund during the year.

13. On three occasions, the Honourable the Chief Minister visited Delhi on Government business and in connection with the meetings of the Food Conference and the Indian Constituent Assembly Sessions.

SRI H. C. DASAPPA B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Finance and Industries

14. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Industries toured for 85 days during the year. The tour covered apart from outside the State, the taluks of Hiriyur, Holalkere, Hosadurga, Jagalur, Davangere and Harihar in the Chitaldrug District, Chiknaikanahalli, Gubbi and Tumkur in the Tumkur District, Magadi and Channapatna in Bangalore District, French Rocks, Nagamangala and Malavalli in Mandya District and Srinivasapur in Kolar District. During these tours, the question of starting and developing rural and cottage industries was tackled besides questions of general interest.

15. He conducted inspections of the areas of the City Improvement Trust Boards of Bangalore and Mysore and gave suitable instructions wherever necessary for their development.

16. He visited Delhi during March 1949 in connection with the meeting of the States Finances Enquiry Committee and also paid a visit to the Mysore State Troops stationed at the Kashmir border. During June 1949, he visited Madras and held discussions with the officers of that Government in connection with the starting of certain industries.

17. He presided over two meetings of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works during the year and also the Chitaldrug District Conference during May 1949.

18. The Minister visited the Continent, the United Kingdom and the United States of America at the instance of the Cabinet. The object of the visit was to acquaint himself with the several industries on the Continent and in the United States so that the knowledge gained might be availed of in directing the several industrial enterprises in the State, both Government and Government-aided.

19. The Minister left Mysore on the 10th October 1948 and returned towards the end of January 1949. On his way to the United Kingdom, he had a brief sojourn in Cairo and took the opportunity to visit the Rayon industry

in Egypt. He inspected the plant and took down valuable notes. In the United kingdom, the Minister visited almost all places of industrial importance and acquired information of value after a close study of the several industries, especially those particularly applicable to Mysore. In Norway, the Minister interested himself in inspecting the Cement plant in connection with the improvement of the plant at Bhadravati. The Rugby Institute of Technology attracted the attention of the Minister as also the Metropolitan Vickers at Manchester. As Mysore is interested in the manufacture of Khandsari sugar, the Minister visited Messrs. Pott Cassels and Williamson of Motherwell, manufacturers of centrifugal.

20. Towards the third week of December 1948, the Minister left U. K. for the United States. He inspected the process and preparation of caustic soda with the help of Messrs. Mayer of James Russel Company. Later on, he visited some of the Rayon factories and soap-making plants. In addition to the valuable materials the Minister gathered, he established equally valuable contacts with the industrialists and manufacturers of repute in the United States. This tour of the Minister has enabled Mysore to go ahead with its industrial progress. The Minister returned to the State on 25th January 1949.

Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L.

Minister for Law and Labour.

21. During the year, the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, toured in the several parts of the State for 122 days visiting several interior villages and 61 days outside namely, U. S. A. and Europe. He maintained intimate contact with the official and non-official public and organisations and institutions all over the State. He laid the foundation stones of several Primary, Middle and High Schools and Hospital Buildings and also opened some. He presided over the District Conference at Shimoga during the year.

22. He attended the I. L. O. Conference at San Francisco as a delegate of the Government of India and incidentally visited some of the important Industrial Centres and Hydro-Electric Projects of the U. S. A.

23. The Government of India having invited him to attend the I. L. O. Conference at Geneva, the Minister attended the session held at the place, as an alternate Delegate, and incidentally paid a visit to the several industrial centres and Hydro-Electric projects in Europe.

SRI H. SIDDAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Revenue and Railways.

24. During the year under report, the Hon'ble Minister toured for 129 days in all the districts of the State and inspected the progress of several Public Works and conducted surprise inspections of some Taluk Offices, and Agricultural Depots and issued instructions for the prompt and efficient despatch of Government business.

25. In September 1948, the Minister participated in the meeting of the Lakshmanathirtha Conference held at Madras *re*: the sharing of waters of Lakshmanathirtha river, a tributary of Cauvery, between the Mysore, Coorg and Madras Administrations. He also presided over the All Mysore Public Works Contractors' Conference held at Hassan and laid the foundation stone of the Veterinary Dispensary at Gudemaranahalli, Magadi Taluk.

26. In October 1948, the Minister laid the foundation stone for the construction of bridges across Gundlu rivulet at Hulimavu and Madapatna, Gundlupet Taluk.

27. In November 1948, the Minister opened the Tumkur District Co-operators' Conference at Kyatasandra, Tumkur Tuluk.

28. In December 1948, the Minister opened the Kolar District Co-operators' Conference at Chintamani and presided over the Annual Meeting and Field Day Celebrations of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union held at Hiriyur. He laid the Foundation Stones of the Veterinary Dispensary buildings at Kunigal and Kodihalli in Kankanahalli taluk. He presided over the Mysore State Harijan Conference and the Municipal Cattle Fair and Prize Distribution at Chikmagalur. He also inaugurated the 35th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Societies' Conference held at Shimoga which was presided over by the Hon'ble Sri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Bombay.

GENERAL

29. In January 1949, the Minister attended the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee and of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held at Delhi.

30. In February 1949, the Hon'ble Minister performed the opening Ceremony of the Lakshmi Nilaya Co-operative Society at Anekal and presided over the District Board Cattle Fair at Vasantapur, Bangalore South Taluk.

31. In March 1949, the Minister laid the Foundation Stone of the Veterinary Dispensary building at Bandigadi, Koppa Taluk, and presided over the Conference of the Village Officers of the Rural Welfare Centre area, Dodballapur.

32. In May 1949, the Minister presided over the Kolar District Conference.

SRI T. MARIAPPA, B.A., LL.B.

Home Minister.

33. In the month of July 1948, the Hon'ble Home Minister proceeded to Bombay to discuss Bhatkal Harbour Scheme with the Ministers of the Government of Bombay. He also met Sir M. Visweswaraya there. He visited Delhi to attend the meeting of the Ministers for Rehabilitation and discussed relief problems for refugees.

34. In August, the Minister proceeded to Bellary to inspect security arrangements made on the Mysore Border prior to police action against Hyderabad. He had discussions with the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Collector. During the same month, he visited Mysore in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governer-General of India.

35. In September 1948, the Minister proceeded to Kunigal and inspected the Stud Farm and discussed questions relating to its retention or otherwise with the Superintendent. He visited Kadaba and inaugurated the Seva Dal. In the same month, he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in connection with the opening ceremony of the Bridge across the Lokapavani and presented an address to His Highness on behalf of the Railway.

36. During November 1948, the Minister inspected the Police Training School and Special Armed Reserve at Krishnarajapuram.

37. In December 1948, the Minister visited Jog and Bhatkal in connection with the Bhatkal Harbour Scheme along with the Revenue Minister.

38. In January 1949, the Minister visited Madras and broadcast a talk on the A.I.R. Madras—the subject being "The Central Government and Indian States"—and discussed transport problems with the Transport Minister of the Government of Madras. He also inspected the Workshops of the Madras Road-Transport Department.

39. In February 1949, the Minister left Mysore to Mandakalli aerodrome to receive the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, and accompanied him throughout his journey till he left Bangalore on 26th.

40. In March 1949, he visited Chitaldrug and inaugurated the Rural Development Scheme. He planted economic fruit trees in Thimmannaikankere near Chitaldrug. In Hiriyur Taluk he laid the foundation stone of Yelanadu village. On the 8th March he proceeded to Gadag *via* Ranebennur and Bankapur. He laid the foundation stone of the Kurubar Co-operative Bank at Gadag. He visited the Rural Improvement Centre at Annigere and also the Summer Physical Culture Training Class, the Government Rural Institute and the Cotton Textile Co-operative and Marketing Societies at Gadag. In the same month, he presided over the Railway Officers' meeting for taking stock of the progress made and the work done. He also attended the International Forestry Conference at Mysore.

41. During April 1949, the Minister inaugurated the Multipurpose Co-operative Society at Chitaldrug. At Magadi, he opened the Rural Development Exhibition. On the 27th April 1949, he left for Delhi to attend the Conference of the Ministers for Food and Agriculture convened by the Government of India and returned to Headquarters on 3rd May 1949.

SRI R. CHENNIGARAMIAH.

Minister for Local Self. Government.

42. The Minister for Local Self-Government accompanied His Highness the Maharaja during His Highness' tour in Magadi, Devanhalli and Dodballapur taluks in Bangalore District in the month of July 1948, and about the middle of the same month, he presided over the Conference of Presidents and Vice-Presidents and members of District Boards held at Chitaldrug. During the close of the month, he attended the Birthday Festivities of His Highness the Maharaja.

43. In August 1948, he visited Mysore in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General of India to Mysore and about the end of that month, he inspected Anekal Town. He paid a surprise visit to Tyamagondlu on the 31st August with a view to studying the financial condition of the Municipality.

44. On 8th September, he attended a function connected with the opening of Municipal High School at Tarikere and conducted inspections of the town. On 12th September, he attended the functions connected with the laying of the foundation stone of the High School at Krishnarajapet and the opening of a Municipal High School at Nagamangala by His Highness. On the 17th, he inspected the new colonies at Jayapura and Vijayapura near Closepet. On the 25th, he attended the functions in connection with the opening ceremony of Sugar Colony at Mandya and of laying of the foundation stone of the Municipal High School and of Gurusantappa's Dispensary at Maddur by His Highness. On the 26th September, he attended the function relating to the laying of the foundation stone of the Municipal High School at Magadi by the Chief Minister.

45. During the month of October 1948, the Minister attended the Dasara Festivities at Mysore as also the session of the Representative Assembly. On 4th October, he inspected a disputed site at Saligrama and on the 21st October, he laid the foundation stone of the Boys' Primary School at Natanhalli. On the 24th, he attended the functions in connection with the laying of the foundation stones of the bridges for Yennehole and Madapatna by His Highness.

46. In the second week of November 1948, the Minister inspected the arrangements made at Kakankote in connection with the Khedda operations. He attended the cabinet meetings at Nandi on the 21st November 1948. He left for Delhi on the 24th November to discuss with Hon'ble Sri Jagjivanram and Dr. Ambedkar, the problems relating to the amelioration of the Depressed Classes and returned to Headquarters on the 29th November.

47. On the 4th of December, the Minister paid a surprise visit to Chennarayapatna and inspected the town, the Municipal Office and the sites about which there was a dispute, as also the site for a combined Dispensary. On the 9th, 20th and 25th November, he conducted preliminary inspections at Kakankote in regard to Khedda operations arranged in honour of the visit to Mysore of the Prime Minister of India. On the 28th December, he attended the special convocation at Mysore and received the Prime Minister at Kakankote for the Khedda operations. He attended the All-India Educational Conference at Mysore on the 29th December 1948.

48. On 2nd January 1949, he presided over the Prize Distribution Ceremony at the Cattle Show held at Hassan and during the month, he paid a visit to Kakankote to inspect the captured elephants.

49. On the 9th February 1949, he presided over the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Cattle Fair at Kyamenahalli, Koratagere Taluk. He visited Bellara Gold Mines and toured in the Taluks of Gubbi, Chiknaikanhalli and Sira on the 10th. In the middle of the month, he made an intensive tour in the taluks of Shimoga and Honnalli in Shimoga District and Harihar and Davangere taluks in Chitaldrug District. On the 17th, he attended the Golden Jubilee Ceremony of His Holiness Sri Murugarajendra Swamiji and the Investiture Ceremony of His Holiness the Jaya Vibhava Swamiji at Chitaldrug. On the 24th, he attended the official reception extended to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India at Mysore.

50. During the first week of March 1949, the Minister inaugurated the Rural Development Scheme at Chikmagalur as also the Food Grains Procurement Drive and toured in Sringeri, Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Tarikere taluks. On the 28th, he attended the Plenary

time, he presided over the annual celebrations of the Vidyapeet at Nanjangud, attended the closing function of the Exhibition at which His Highness the Maharaja distributed the prizes, visited Suthoor in Nanjangud Taluk, opened Sri Sathanur Venkataramanachar's Viswakarma Hostel at Mandya and toured in T.-Narasipur Taluk on the 17th instant. The meetings of the R.A. were attended at Mysore from 9th to 26th October 1948.

62. Touring in Mysore District from 3rd to 5th November 1948, he visited Hunsur and Krishnarajanagar and laid the foundation stone for the Middle School Building at Hebbal in Krishnarajanagar Taluk. At Saligrama, enquiries were made regarding the selection of a site for the High School building. At Ankanahalli, the foundation stone for the Middle School building was laid.

63. The Minister toured in the Hassan District from 8th to 12th November 1948. Inspecting institutions at Channarayapatna, Shravanabelagola, Kantharajapura and Santhigrama, the Minister reached Hassan on the 9th instant. The next morning, the Municipal Council, Hassan, presented an address to him. Arakalgud, Gorur, Settihalli and Sakaleshpur were also covered the same day. On the 11th instant, the foundation stone of the Municipal High School at Belur was laid. Passing through Javagal and Banavar, he went to Arasikere where he received the address of the Municipal Council.

64. The Minister camped on the Nandi Hills from 20th to 22nd November 1948 and attended the Cabinet meetings held there. On the 22nd morning, he visited Chikballapur along with other Ministers.

65. In connection with the two special functions that took place at Mysore in the month of December 1948, the Minister had to go there a number of times. The first was the Special Convocation of the University to confer the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. on the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, which took place on the 28th instant. The second function was the holding of the XXIV All-India Educational Conference which was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 29th instant and closed on the 31st instant.

66. On 5th January 1949, the Minister went to Hassan to participate in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Intermediate College at Hassan by His

Highness the Maharaja, The Anniversary of the Rural Education Society of Kankanhalli was presided over by him on 23rd January 1949.

67. A tour was arranged in Chikmagalur District from 27th January to 1st February 1949. Chikmagalur, Aldur, Mudigere, Hosahalli and Kotigehar were visited on the 28th instant. The next day, a number of places including Bale-Honnur and Sri Rambapuri Mutt were passed through before going to Sringeri. On the 30th instant associated with Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Day, the National Flag was hoisted by the Minister at a public meeting. He interviewed Sri Swamiji of the Sringeri Mutt. Proceeding through Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Lakkavalli, he reached Tarikere the same evening. On the 31st instant, he remained at Birur and conducted inspections. The next day was devoted to paying visits first to Ajjampur and then to Kadur on the return journey.

68. The Minister was at New Delhi from 6th to 11th February 1949 to attend the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Archæology and to visit Educational Offices and institutions there.

69. From 16th to 18th February, he stopped in Chitaldurg inspecting Hostels and other institutions and also participating in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Sriman Niranja Jagadguru Jayadeva Murgarajendra Mahaswamigalu and in the Installation Ceremony of his successor.

70. He was in Mysore from 23rd to 25th of February 1949 in connection with the visit of the Hon'ble Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India.

71. On the 25th February 1949, he went to Madras to deliver a talk in Kannada on the A. I. R. on the subject of Education for citizenship. During the time of his stay there, he presided over the Annual Break-up Social of the Kannada Social Association of the Presidency College and visited the School of Arts and Crafts, the College of Physical Education and other institutions.

72. Kolar District was toured from 6th to 9th March 1949. On the 6th instant, the Minister inaugurated the Rural Development Scheme at Kolar and also delivered the valedictory address to the Students' Union of the Intermediate College. The next day, he visited the Kolar

Aerodrome, inspected the site for the Intermediate College and laid the foundation stone of the Municipal High School at Malur. On the 8th instant, he visited Srinivaspur, Chintamani and Bagepalli. He went to Goribidanur on the 9th instant and returned to Bangalore the same day visiting Gati Subramanyaswamy Temple on the way.

73. He presided over the Anniversary of the Gurukula Ashram of the Adichunchanagiri Mutt on the 18th March 1949. From 27th to 29th of the same month, he was in Mysore to attend the International Conference on Forestry and Timber Utilisation for Asia and to inspect some Educational Institutions.

74. On 8th April 1949, he went to New Delhi to attend the First Conference of the Indian National Commission which began the next day. During his stay there, a number of Educational Institutions and the Land Reclamation Scheme at Gangakhadir in U. P. were also visited.

75. On 6th May 1949, the construction of primary school buildings in the Mysore District was inspected. The Minister stayed in Ooty from 7th to 9th May 1949 visiting Lawrence Military School, Epigraphy Office, etc. On 10th and 11th May, he presided over the Mysore District Conference and inaugurated the Students' Social Service Camp at Udbur in Mysore Taluk.

76. On 24th May 1949, the Minister went to Kannamangala for the inspection of the school and the Kasturaba Centre working there. He presided over the Dasara Exhibition Committee at Mysore on the 26th of the same month. On the 30th instant, he visited the Students' Social Service Camp at Majura Hosahalli in Dodballapur Taluk.

77. On 15th June 1949, he went to Mandya to preside over the ceremony of the opening of the High School started by the Mysore Sugar Company. On the 18th instant, he attended the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Sri Siddalingeswara Sanskrit College at Siddaganga. He went to Thindlu Village in Bangalore North Taluk on the 21st instant to participate in the closing function of the Students' Social Service Camp held there.

78. During the tours, several interior villages were visited, educational institutions were inspected, representations were heard and public meetings were addressed. Out

of 365 days covered by the period, 109 days were spent on tours inside the State, 20 days outside the State on duty, 235 days at the Headquarters and one day on leave.

Rajasevasakta SRI P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.

Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai.

79. The Hon'ble the Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, toured for 56 days in Several Districts of the State during the year, in order to gain first-hand information of the working of the Departments under his portfolio. He also toured for about six days outside the State.

80. On the 15th July 1948, a Provincial Sericultural Conference was held under his presidentship, when about 120 representatives of all branches of the Industry attended, besides representatives of the Madras Government. It was inaugurated by *Rajamantrachintamani* Dr. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Dewan of Mysore. This Conference was held with a view to discuss the position of the industry and to formulate long-range policies for its consolidation and development. The Conference served the very useful purpose of clarifying the most important issues concerning the development of the industry.

81. On the 22nd August 1948, the Minister presided over the opening ceremony of the Royalaseema Kalasala Vysya Vidyarthinilayam at Ananthapur.

82. On the 7th December 1948, the Minister visited Hosur (Salem District) Silk and Cattle Dairy Farms and toured in Mysore and Tumkur Districts also.

83. On the 3rd and 4th January 1949, a Conference of Presidents, Vice-Presidents and some select Councillors of the City Municipalities in the State was held under the Presidentship of the Minister to consider the several questions relating to all City Municipalities in order to confer larger powers on the Municipal Councils for their further efficient and smooth-working.

84. During April 1949 and the following months, the Minister presided over the several meetings of the Select Committee on the city of Bangalore Corporation Bill of the Legislative Council and took much interest to bring the great 'Bangalore Corporation' into being.

85. On the 3rd May 1949, the Minister visited Sri Dharmasthala (Madras Presidency) to see how the Muzrai Institution there was working, etc., and also toured in Chikmagalur District.

86. On the 19th June 1949, the Minister inaugurated the Sarvadharma Sammelana held at Siddaganga (Tumkur District) and on the 28th, he presided over the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the famous S. Ateendrooloo Chetty's Charities at Madras.

87. As President of the Stores Purchase Committee, the Minister passed orders for purchasing the miscellaneous articles and goods required for the several departments of Government to the extent of Rs. 1,57,02,212 in India and Rs. 1,53,48,947 from abroad, after going into various details and making use of his business experience.

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(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

88. The Eighth Session of the Second Reconstituted Representative Assembly commenced on Saturday the 9th October 1948 and concluded on Tuesday the 26th October 1948. The Budget Session of the Assembly commenced on the 30th May 1949 and concluded on the 15th June 1949. The total number of Bills, the general principles of which were approved during the Dasara Session of the Assembly, 1948, was 29. These were :—

1. The Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill,
2. The Mysore Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Bill,
3. The Mysore Labour (Amendment) Bill,
4. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill,
5. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Second Amendment) Bill,
6. The Mysore Labour Housing Bill,
7. The Mysore Explosive Substances Bill,
8. The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Bill,
9. The Mysore Repealing Bill,
10. The Mysore Abolition of Whipping Bill,
11. The Mysore Short Titles Bill,
12. The Mysore Census Bill,
13. The Mysore Employers' Liability Bill,
14. The Mysore Employment of Children Bill,
15. The Mysore Trusts Bill,
16. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill,
17. The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill,
18. The Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Bill,
19. The Mysore Labour Bill,
20. The Mysore Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill,
21. The Mysore Arbitration Bill,
22. The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation (Amendment) Bill,

23. The Mysore Diseases of Animals Bill,
24. The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill,
25. The Mysore Public Health (Amendment) Bill,
26. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill,
27. The Bangalore Municipal Corporation Bill,
28. The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Bill,
and 29. The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Application to Mysore) Bill.

89. The total number of bills, the general principles of which were approved by the Budget Session of the Assembly, was 19. These were :—

1. The Mysore Limitation (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
2. The Repealing Bill, 1949,
3. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
4. The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill, 1949,
5. The Mysore Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Bill, 1949,
6. The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
7. The Sugar (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
8. The Cloth (Excise Duty) Bill, 1949,
9. The Mysore Tea Control Bill, 1949,
10. The Mysore Rubber (Production and Marketing) Bill, 1949,
11. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
12. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
13. The Mysore Public Security (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
14. The Mysore Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
15. The Mysore Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
16. The Motor Spirits (Taxation on Sales) Bill, 1949,
17. The Mysore Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Bill, 1949,
18. The Mysore Duty on Gold (Repealing) Bill, 1949
and 19. The Mysore Silk Industry Development Bill, 1949.

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90. Three hundred and thirty-three questions were admitted at the two Sessions and replies were furnished in regard to 263. Questions.

91. During the Dasara Session, ninety-two representations were admitted, of which twenty-two were taken up for discussion. In the Budget Session, (May-June 1948), it was decided that the system of representations may be discontinued. Representations.

92. Three hundred and nineteen resolutions were admitted, of which 13 were discussed. Resolutions.

93. In the Budget Session, a non-official President and a non-official Deputy President were elected from among the members of the House. Sri V. Venkatappa and Sri B. P. Basappa Setty were elected as President and Deputy President, respectively. Fresh elections were held during the session to the following Committees and Bodies:— General.

1. Committee of Privileges,
2. House Committee,

and 3. Public Health Board.

94. A congratulatory resolution offering the felicitations of the House to the Indian Dominion Government and its Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for having consented to join "The Commonwealth" along with other sister Nations was passed.

95. Condolence resolutions on the demise of (1) Srimathi Sarojini Naidu, (2) *Dharmapravartha* M. L. Nagappa Setty, (3) Sri B. Chinnobiah and (4) Janab M. Abdul Gaffoor Saheb were passed by the House.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

96. The January 1949 Session of the Legislative Council commenced on the 6th January 1949 and concluded on the 20th January 1949. The Budget Session of the Legislative Council met on the 20th June 1949 and concluded on the 8th July 1949.

97. The following Bills were passed during both the Sessions:—

JANUARY SESSION.

1. The Mysore Employees' State Insurance Bill,
2. The Mysore Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Properties) Bill,

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3. The Official Secrets Bill,
4. The Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill,
5. The Mysore Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Bill,
6. The Mysore Labour (Amendment) Bill,
7. The General Clauses (Amendment) Bill,
8. The Repealing Bill,
9. The Abolition of Whipping Bill,
10. The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Application to Mysore) Bill,
11. The Mysore Employees' Liability Bill,
12. The Mysere Employment of Children Bill,
13. The Mysore Arbitration Bill,
14. The Mysore Trusts Bill,
15. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill,
16. The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill,
17. The Mysore Diseases of Animals Bill,
18. The Mysore Census Bill,
19. The Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Bill,
20. The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill,
21. The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation (Amendment) Bill,
22. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill,
23. The Explosive Substances Bill,
24. The Mysore Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill,
25. The Mysore Public Health (Amendment) Bill,
26. The Mysore Labour Housing Bill,
27. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill,
28. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Second Amendment) Bill,
29. The Mysore Short Titles Bill,

and 30. The Mysore Minimum Wages Bill.

BUDGET SESSION.

1. The Mysore Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Bill, 1949,
2. The Mysore Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949,

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3. The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
4. The Sugar (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
5. The Cloth (Excise Duty) Bill, 1949,
6. The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Bill,
7. The Mysore Duty on Gold (Repealing) Bill, 1949,
8. The Mysore Limitation (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
9. The Repealing Bill, 1949,
10. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
11. The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill, 1949,
12. The Mysore Displaced Persons (Institutions of Suits) Bill, 1949,
13. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill, 1949,
14. The Mysore Public Security (Amendment) Bill, 1949,

and 15. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949.

Questions.

98. Three hundred and ninety-eight questions both starred and unstarred were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 196.

Resolutions.

99. Out of eighty-nine resolutions that were tabled, four were discussed and withdrawn in the January Session of the Legislative Council and five were disposed of during the Budget Session of the Legislative Council (June-July 1949).

Elections.

100. Elections to the House Committee, Committee of Privileges, Committee on Public Accounts, the Public Health Board, Reviewing Committee on Gold Duty and to the Policy Committee for Sericulture were held during the Budget Session of the Legislative Council (June-July 1948).

General.

101. In the January Session of the Legislative Council, condolence resolutions in respect of the demise of (1) *Quad-e-Azam* Mahomed Ali Jinnah, (2) Sri K. F. Nariman, (3) Janab Syed Abdulla Brelvi and (4) Sri G.A. Natesan were passed by the Council. In the Budget Session, condolence resolutions were passed in respect of the demise of (1) Srimathi Sarojini Devi, (2) Sri A. C. Malle Gowda and (3) *Dharmapravartha* M. L. Nagappa Setty.

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102. The following special resolutions were passed in the January Session of the Legislative Council :—

1. To welcome with gratification the " Cease Fire " order in Kashmir and to hope for the early establishment of peaceful conditions there ensuring the prosperity of the State,

2. To congratulate the Government of India and the armies of the Dominion and of Mysore on the swift and successful termination of the Police Action in Hyderabad and to convey its best wishes to the people of Hyderabad and the State Congress in their attempt to establish a democratic representative form of Government in the State, and

3. To Express sympathy for the Indian victims in the South African riots.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

103. The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into Law during the year 1948-49 :—

1. *The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act,* 1948, (*XXXIV of* 1948).—This amending Act is intended to levy a surcharge of ten per cent over the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax. The surcharge is made leviable only on incomes of Rs. 6,000 and above.

2. *The Civic Guards (Amendment) Act,* 1948, (*XXXV of* 1948).—This Act changes the nomenclature of Civic Guards to Home Guards and also of the principal Act accordingly.

3. *The Betting Tax (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1948, (*XXXVI of* 1948).—This Emergency Act was promulgated to enhance the rates of totalisator tax and betting tax leviable under the Betting Tax Act, 1932, from four per cent to eight per cent.

It has been repealed and replaced by Act I of 1949.

4. *The Mysore Prohibition Act,* 1948, (*XXXVIII of* 1948).—This Act was passed to give effect to the policy of introduction of prohibition by stages in the Mysore State. It came into force in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug with effect from 1st July, 1948. The Act makes provision for the grant of exemptions in respect of the use

of liquor for medicinal, scientific, industrial or religious purposes.

5. *The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*XXXVIII of* 1948).—This Act provides for the levy of enhanced rate of duty on matches, following the similar levy by the Government of India with effect from the 29th February, 1948.

6. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*XXXIV of* 1948).—This Act provides for the levy of enhanced duty on certain varieties of unmanufactured tobacco and also a duty on cigarettes with effect from 29th February, 1948, following similar levy in respect of these articles by the Government of India with effect from that date.

7. *The Vegetable Product (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*XL of* 1948).—This Act provides for the levy of duty on vegetable product at the enhanced rate of seven rupees for hundred weight with effect from the 29th February 1948, following a similar levy by the Government of India from that date.

8. *The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*XLI of* 1948).—This Act provides for the levy of duty on coffee and tea at the enhanced rate of three annas per pound and also for the abolition of duty on betel-nuts with effect from the 29th February, 1948, following similar enhanced levy and abolition of duty on betel-nuts by the Government of India with effect from that date.

9. *The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*XLII of* 1948).—This Act provides for the levy of enhanced rates of duty on matches, tobacco, vegetable product, coffee and tea and for the abolition of the duty on betel-nuts in the Retroceded Area under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as applied to that Area and continued by the Retrocession (Application of Laws) Act, 1948, following similar action taken by the Government of India for amending the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, with effect from 29th February, 1948.

10. *The Prevention of Corruption Act*, 1948, (*XLIII of* 1948).—This Act is intended to render the Criminal Law more effective in dealing with cases of bribery and corruption on the part of public servants and embodies also

certain provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, of the Government of India.

11. *The Mysore Hindu Sagotra Marriage Validation Act*, 1948, (*XLIV of* 1948).—This Act validates sagotra marriages among Hindus, notwithstanding any text or rule of Hindu Law or any custom or usage to the contrary.

12. *The Mysore District Boards (Second Amendment) Act*, (*XLV of* 1948).—This amending Act makes provision for appeal to the High Court on a point of law from an order of a District Judge in respect of enquiries conducted for the determination of the validity of elections under the principal Act.

13. *The Mysore Sales Tax Act*, 1948, (*XLVI of* 1948).—This Act provides for the levy of a tax on the sale of goods generally. The tax will be levied only on business, the estimated turnover of which exceeds Rs. 10,000 per annum. Adequate provision is made for appeals against assessment, besides conferring revisional powers on the Government. Provision is also made for reference to the High Court on points of Law against the orders of an appellate or revising authority.

14. *The Provident Funds (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*XLVII of* 1948).—This amending Act extends the benefits conferred by the Principal Act (such as protection of deposits in the Fund from attachment under any decree or order of a Court) to the Provident Funds established by Companies not registered in Mysore, but having places of business in Mysore.

15. *The Mysore Sugar Factory Sugar-cane Cess Act*, 1948, (*XLVIII of* 1948).—This Act provides for the levy of a cess on all sugar-cane crushed by any factory in Mysore at the rate of Rs. 6 per ton which can be varied by Government from time to time.

16. *The Minor Tank Restoration (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*XLIX of* 1948).—This Act requires that all raiyats holding lands under a tank shall be liable to pay as contribution one-fifth of the actual cost of restoration or one-fifth of the probable cost, whichever is less.

17. *The Mysore Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act*, 1948, (*L of* 1948).—This Act prohibits the slaughter of cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, and calves and also the export of such animals for slaughter outside the State.

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18. *The Mysore Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Act*, 1948, (*LI of* 1948).—This Act prohibits animal sacrifices in connection with Hindu Temples, including any such sacrifice before a temple car when going in procession with a deity.

19. *The Mysore Co-operative Societies Act*, 1948 (*LII of* 1948).—This is a consolidating measure which re-enacts in an improved form the previous law on the subject and also introduces certain new changes. Following are the principal changes so effected :—

(1) Societies may change their liability from unlimited to limited or *vice versa* with the consent of their members and creditors.

(2) A registered society may divide itself into two or more societies.

(3) The Registrar is empowered to attach and sell properties of persons against a decree or order of a Civil Court or a decision of the Registrar.

20. *The Enquiry Committees Special Provisions (Second Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948, (*LIII of* 1948).—This amending Act was promulgated with a view to remove doubts which had been raised as to the finality of orders passed under section 9 of the principal Emergency Act.

21. *The Mysore District Boards (Third Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*LIV of* 1948).—This Act amends the Mysore District Boards Act, 1926, to enable direct correspondence between the Presidents of District Boards and the Government, instead of through the Deputy Commissioner.

22. *The Mysore District Boards (Fourth Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*LV of* 1948).—This Act empowers a District Board if it so desires, to undertake the establishment and maintenance of High Schools.

23. *The Mysore Electricity (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*LVI of* 1948).—Section 18 of the Mysore Electricity Act, 1944, empowers the Electrical Department or any person authorised by it, to inspect and test meters and for that purpose to take off or remove any meter, and if it is found that the meter is incorrect and that there has been a fraudulent interference with the meter by the consumer, the reasonable expenses of inspecting, testing, taking off and removal of the meter are recoverable from the consumer.

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This Act amends the said section 18 and extends its scope to include the seals put by the Electrical Department on the meters.

24. *The Retroceded Area (Application of Laws) Act*, 1948, (*LVII of* 1948).—This Act provides for the application of laws in force in Mysore to the Retroceded Area with effect from the 15th August 1948. Since there were some enactments in force in the Retroceded Area, which were not in force in the rest of Mysore, provision has been made to continue the more important of these enactments subject to suitable modifications.

25. *The Mysore Maintenance of Public Order Act*, 1948, (*LVIII of* 1948).—This Act confers certain powers on the Government for the maintenance of public safety and to prevent and put down disorders involving menace to the peace and tranquillity of Mysore. It provides, among other things, for the control of meetings and processions, prevention of prejudicial acts, pre-censorship of specified items of news, control of records and transport and the imposition of collective fines.

26. *The Mysore Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*LIX of* 1948).—This Act extends the period fixed under section 4 (2) of the principal Act for the repayment of one-third of the excess profits tax. It makes provision for the refund of the tax at a date not later than two years after the date on which excess profits tax was paid, whichever is later.

27. *The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1948 (*LX of* 1948).—This Act re-enacts the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act of 1944, since the latter Act lapsed on the 1st April 1948 and as its continuance was considered necessary under the present conditions.

28. *The Special Enquiry Committee Act*, 1948 (*LXI of* 1948).—This is a consolidating Act, intended to enable the Gopala Rao Enquiry Committee to conclude its labours, as the Emergency Act, XXII of 1948, which conferred necessary powers on it was due to expire on the 6th September, 1948.

29. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Emergency) Act*, 1948, (*LXII of* 1948).—This Act amends the principal Act in order to provide for admission of refugee students to

courses of study in the University under the orders of Government.

30. *The United Nations (Security Council) Act*, 1948, (*LXIII of* 1948).—This Act is intended to give effect to certain provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in Mysore. These relate to measures not involving the use of force under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, which the Security Council of the United Nations may call upon the Government of India to apply to give effect to any decision of that Council. The Act is based on a similar measure of the Government of India and was promulgated as desired by them.

31. *The United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act*, 1948, (*LXIV* of 1948).—This Act gives effect to the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and enables similar privileges and immunities to be enjoyed by other international organisations and their representatives and officials in Mysore. The provisions of the said Convention are set out in the Schedule to the Act and they have the force of law in Mysore. This enactment also follows a similar measure of the Central Government and was promulgated on their request.

32. *The International Monetary Fund and Bank Act*, 1948, (*LXV of* 1948).—This Act is intended to implement the International Monetary Fund and Bank Agreements in Mysore. These agreements relate to the establishment and operation of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank and the provisions contained in them have the force of law in Mysore. To enable the Fund and the Bank to fulfil the functions with which they are entrusted, certain immunities and privileges have been accorded to them. The Act follows an ordinance of the Governor-General on the subject and was promulgated as desired by the Government of India.

33. *The Special Enquiry Committee (Amendment) Act*, 1948, (*LXVI of* 1948).—This amending Act is intended to fix the quorum for the Gopala Rao Enquiry Committee. It provides that any two members may act as the Committee during the temporary absence of a third member.

34. *The Mysore Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) (Emergency) Act*, 1948, (*LXVII of* 1948)—This

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49. *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*X of* 1949).—This Act requires that when statemeuts made to a Police Officer in the course of an examination under Section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, are reduced to writing, a separate record of the statement of each person should be made.

50. *The Repealing Act*, 1949, (*XI* of 1949).—This Act provides for the repeal of certain enactments which had become unnecessary.

51. *The Mysore Arbitration Act*, 1949, (*XII of* 1949).—This is a consolidating measure intended to bring the law of Arbitration in force in Mysore on a level obtaining in the provinces of India and closely follows the Indian Arbitration Act, 1940.

52. *The Abolition of Whipping Act*, 1949, (*XIII of* 1949).—This Act provides for the abolition of the sentence of whipping by any court or other authority for any offence under any law whatsoever.

53. *The Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*XIV of* 1949).—This amending Act makes cognizable all offences under the principal Act.

54. *The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Application to Mysore) Act*, 1949, (*XV of* 1949).—This Act applies to Mysore the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, (VII of 1947), of the Government of India. The Indian Act provides for the regulation of certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities and the import and export of currency and bullion.

55. *The Mysore Public Health (Amendment) Act*, 1949 (*XVI of* 1949).—This amending Act vests power in the registering authority to suspend registrations and compulsorily close a lodging house when registration is refused, suspended or cancelled.

56. *The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*XVII of* 1949).—This amending Act is intended to bring the Municipal Commission of the Civil Station within the purview of the principal Act.

57. *The Mysore Medical Registration (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*XVIII of* 1949).—This amending Act vests power in the Registrar to remove a member from the Medical Register if he fails, within a specified time, to

reply to an enquiry whether he has ceased to practise or has changed his residence or appointment.

58. *The Official Secrets Act*, 1949, (*XIX of* 1949).—This Act is aimed at protecting official information of a confidential nature and seeks to penalise the communication or receipt of such information. It is also made an offence to spy on certain specified places relating mainly to defence or military establishments.

59. *The Explosive Substances Act*, 1949, (*XX of* 1949).—The main purpose of this Act is to punish any person who causes or attempts to cause an explosion by means of any explosive substance so as to endanger life or property.

60. *The Mysore Diseases of Animals Act*, 1949, (*XXI of* 1949).—This Act provides for the prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases amongst animals in Mysore State.

61. *The Mysore Employers' Liability Act*, 1949 (*XXII of* 1949).—This Act provides that certain defences, namely, the doctrine of common employment and the doctrine of assumed risk, shall not be raised in suits for damages in Mysore in respect of injuries sustained by workmen.

62. *The Mysore Census Act*, 1949, (*XXIII* of 1949).—This is a permanent measure intended to provide for the taking of census in Mysore or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census.

63. *The Mysore Labour* (*Amendment*) Act, 1949, (*XXIV of* 1949).—This amending Act is intended for the purpose of more clearly defining the rights of Labour Associations in the matter of admission of honorary members

64. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic* (*Amendment*) *Act*, 1949, (*XXV of* 1949).—This amending Act makes provision for the renewal of permits for a shorter period than a year and empowers the Traffic Board to prescribe the duration of the permits from time to time.

65. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic* (*Second Amendment*) *Act*, 1949, (*XXVI of* 1949).—This amending Act was passed consequent upon the extension of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, to

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the Retroceded Area. Sections 98 and 99 of the Act have been amended to provide firstly, for precluding the Municipal Commission of the Civil Station from levying a tax or toll on motor vehicles and secondly, for payment of compensation to the Municipal Commission for the loss of revenue as a result of the application of the principal Act to the Civil Station.

66. *The Mysore Trusts Act*, 1949, (*XXVII of* 1949)—This Act is based on the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, and seeks to codify the law relating to private trusts and trustees. The more important provisions deal with the creation of trusts, the duties and liabilities of trustees, their rights and powers, the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary and the extinction of trusts.

67. *The Mysore Labour Housing Act*, 1949, (*XXVIII of* 1949).—This Act makes provision for proper housing accommodation for labour. Provision has been made for the constitution of a Corporation which is entrusted with the administration of the labour housing scheme.

68. *The Mysore Minimum Wages Act*, 1949, (*XXIX of* 1949).—This Act provides for the fixation by Government of minimum wages and work loads for certain employments and also for the periodical revision of the wages and work loads fixed. Provision has been made for the appointment of Advisory Committees in which employers and workmen will have equal representation.

69. *The Mysore Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Act*, 1949, (*XXX of* 1949).—This Act prohibits, except with the permission of Government, any transfer by the management of educational or medical institutions, of any land or building where such land or building was acquired by transfer from Government or a local authority.

70. *The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XXXI of* 1949)—This amending Act permits the disposal of sites by the Trust Board on provision being made for the execution of such works in the estimates without waiting till all the improvements specified in Section 23 of the principal Act are carried out.

This Act has been continued for another period of six months by Act LXIII of 1949.

71. *The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XXXII of* 1949).—This Emergency Act provides for the levy of enhanced rates of excise duty on matches following the levy of similar enhanced rates by the Government of India with effect from 1st March, 1949.

It has since been repealed and replaced by Act L of 1949.

72. *The Sugar (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XXXIII of* 1949).—This Emergency Act, was promulgated to enhance the rate of excise duty on sugar from three rupees to three rupees twelve annas per hundred weight following similar enhanced rate levied by the Government of India.

It has since been repealed and replaced by Act LI of 1949.

73. *The Bangalore Municipal Law (Amendment) (Emergency Act), of* 1949, (*XXXIV of* 1949).—This Emergency measure prohibits the formation of any extension or lay-out for the purpose of constructing buildings thereon in the Civil Station without the written permission of the Municipal Commission.

It has been continued for another period of six months by Act LXVI of 1949.

74. *The Cloth (Excise Duty) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XXXV of* 1949).—This Emergency Act provides for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on certain varieties of cloth similar to the duty on cloth levied in the Provinces by the Government of India with effect from 1st March, 1949.

This Emergency Act has since been repealed and replaced by Act LII of 1949.

75. *The Mysore Employees' State Insurance Act*, 1949, (*XXXVI of* 1949).—The scheme envisaged in this Act is one of compulsory State insurance providing for certain benefits in the event of sickness, maternity and employment injury to employees employed in or in connection with work in factories other than seasonable factories. The administration of the scheme is entrusted to a Corporation to be constituted under the Act.

76. *The Mysore Public Security (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XXXVII of* 1949).—This Act vests

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power in the Government to make orders for temporary release of detenus detained under section 3 of the Mysore Public Security Act, 1940, and to make orders relating for temporary periods restrictive orders made under section 4 of the said Act.

It has since been repealed and replaced by Act LVII of 1949.

77. *The Mysore (Indian Income-tax Investigation Commission) Supplementary Powers (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XXXVIII of* 1949).—This Emergency measure imposes an obligation on banks or branches of banks in Mysore to comply with the Indian Income-tax Investigation Commission's requisition for information relevant to their enquiries.

It has been continued for another period of six months by Act LXXI of 1949.

78. *The Government of Mysore (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*XXXIX of* 1949).—This Act makes provision for the election of a President and Deputy President of the Representative Assembly by the Members of that House.

79. *The Mysore Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1949, (*XL of* 1949).—This Act continues the Mysore Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) (Emergency) Act, 1948, (LXVII of 1948), for a further period of six months.

80. *The Betting Tax (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949 (*XLI* of 1949).—This emergency Act enhances the rate of betting tax from 8 per cent to 12½ per cent with effect from the 20th May 1949.

It has been continued for another period of six months by Act LXXIII, of 1949.

81. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XLII of* 1949).—This Amending Act was passed consequent upon the constitution of a single new district for the Bangalore District (Urban) and the Bangalore District (Rural) and provides for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner for exercising powers under the Act.

It has been continued for another period of six months by Act LXXII of 1949.

82. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Fourth Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1949, *XLIII of* 1949).—This Act continues the Mysore Motor

Vehicles and Road Traffic (Fourth Amendment) Emergency) Act, 1948, (LXXI of 1948) for another period of six months.

83. *The Special Enquiry Committee (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*XLIV of* 1949).—This amending Act provides for the collection and equitable distribution of the properties relating to the transactions of B. N. Gopala Rao and for this purpose vests certain powers to the Gopala Rao Enquiry Committee. The more important powers conferred are, power to direct payment of excess amounts received from Gopala Rao, power to set aside any transfer or other disposal of any property made by B. N. Gopala Rao and power to sell any moveable or immoveable property which has vested in the Committee.

84. *The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1949, (*XLV of* 1949).—This Act continues the Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Emergency) Act, 1948 (LXVIII of 1948) for a further period of six months.

85. *The Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XLVI of* 1949).—This amending Act vests power in the Government or the Deputy Commissioner to issue licenses to any person for the tapping of date trees for toddy in any specified area and for the transport of such toddy.

(ii) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. The Paper Control (economy) Order, 1946.
2. The Paper (Price of imported paper) Control Order, 1944.
3. The Paper Control (Distribution) Order, 1944.

The above control orders were in force in the State during 1948-49. These orders have been promulgated in the State parallel to the ones issued by the Government of India. These orders regulate the consumption of paper by newspapers, the distribution of paper and price of paper.

4. *The Cement Rationing and Licensing Order*, 1948.—The distribution of cement in the State has been

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placed on a statutory basis under this control order. The prices of various brands of cement have been fixed under the provisions of this Control Order.

5. *The Mysore Manure Dealers' Licensing Order*, 1947.—The main provisions of this order are that no person shall carry on business as a dealer in manure except in accordance with a license issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies or any other officer authorised by him. A license fee of Rs. 25 is provided for. This order provides for freezing the stocks of manure, acquisition of stocks etc.

6. *The H. P. P. Act*, 1948.—This Act has been continued in the Mysore State to counteract hoarding and profiteering in respect of certain essential consumer goods which are in short supply.

7. *Textiles*.—The following Control Orders in respect of Textiles have been promulgated in the State :—

(i) The Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.

(ii) The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1948.

(iii) The Mysore Cotton yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948.

(iv) The Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.

The Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, was promulgated in the Mysore State paralled to the Government of India. Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 issued due to the re-introduction of Control over Cotton Cloth and Yarn in the month of August 1948 of the Central Government.

As in the case of the Mysore Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, the provisions of the 1948 order regulates the distribution of cloth and yarn to the wholesalers, retailers and consumers and also manufacturers of cloth in the State. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has been recognised as the Textile Commissioner for Mysore also under the said Order. The Controller of Civil Supplies has been appointed as the Additional Textile Commissioner to exercise all the powers of the Textile Commissioner in the State.

The two orders, the *Mysore Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948* and *the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948*, have been issued in the State to regulate the system of licensing of dealers in cloth and yarn.

The Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, regulates the movement of cloth and yarn on road, rail, air or river from the State. By this Order, it is obligatory to obtain a permit from the Textile Commissioner for the transport of cloth or yarn from Mysore State.

8. To regulate the distribution of cotton in the State an order called *the Mysore Cotton Control Order, 1949*, has been enacted. This action has been taken parallel to an order issued by the Central Government. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, is the Authority regulating the distribution of cotton even in the State. Licensing system is also provided for in this Order and no person is permitted to sell cotton within the State at a higher rate than the price fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

9. Issues amendments to the Mysore Legislative Rules by providing for moving of motions in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.

(No. R.L. 2320—R.A. 19-48-2, dated 26th April 1949).

10. Issues amendments to the First and Second Schedules to the Legislative Council Rules, 1940, substituting the words 'Chikmagalur' and 'Chikmagalur District' for 'Kadur' and 'Kadur District', occurring therein.

(No.R.L. 2311 -L.C. 36-48 1, dated 9th May 1949).

11. Issues amendments to the First and Second Schedules of the Representative Assembly Rules, 1940, substituting the words 'Chikmagalur District' for 'Kadur District' occurring therein.

(No. R.L. 2314—R.A. 54-48-1, dated 9th May 1949).

12. Issues amendments to the Mysore Legislative Rules by inserting Part II—A after Part II of the said rules, to provide for the election of the President, Deputy President and Panel of Chairmen and temporary Chairman to the Representative Assembly.

(No. R.L. 2400—R.A. 19-48-3, dated 23rd May 1949),

13. Issues amendments to the Mysore Legislative Rules, prescribing the procedure to be adopted by the President to grant leave for the moving of motions for the removal of the President and the Deputy President of the Representative Assembly.

(No. R.L. 2688—R.A. 19-48-4, dated 8th January 1949).

14. A notification was issued exempting from the levy of ground rent in the Town and Minor Municipalities in the State, on the products manufactured by the handloom weavers.

(No. L. 923—Ml. 178-47-2, dated 29th July 1948).

15. A notification was issued making certain amendments in the rules for regulating the election of members to Town Municipal Councils.

(No. L. 4158—Ml. 87-48-8, dated 21st October 1948).

16. A notification was issued making certain amendments in the rules for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of City Municipalities.

(No. L. 8503—Ml. 87-48-12, dated 25th October 1948).

17. A notification was issued making certain amendments to the rules for the election of Vice-Presidents of Minor Municipal Councils.

(No. L. 8504—Ml. 87-48-13, dated 26th January 1948).

18. A notification was issued making certain modifications in the rules for the regulation of water supply in Bangalore City.

(No. L. 18113—Ml. 44-47-15, dated 26th June 1948).

19. A Government Order was issued directing that the minimum rates of conversion fine in respect of lands situated within the City Municipal limits af Bangalore and Mysore and within a distance of three miles from the City limits and Civil and Military Station boundaries or from the Railway Station be increased to Rs. 3,000 per acre, the maximum being retained at the existing rates of Rs. 4,000 per acre.

(G. O. No. R. 1261—L.R. 111-46-7, dated 13th August 1948).

20. *Amendments to Mysore Labour Rules.*—A notification was issued making further amendments to the Mysore Labour Rules. 1942.

(No. S.R. 4515, dated 17th May 1948).

21. *The Mysore Shops and Establishments Rules Order, 1948.*—Frames rules under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. S. R. 4649—L.W. 37-47, dated 26th May 1948).

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22. A notification was issued suspending the provisions of section 11 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act of 1948, in Mysore City from 3rd October 1948 to 18th October 1948.

(No. S.R. 14-16/48-49, dated 13th October 1948).

23. A notification was issued directing that nothing contained in section 7 or section 13, as the case may be, of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, shall apply to Chemists and Druggists' shops or establishments.

(No. S.R. 2210—L.W. 34-48-13, dated 20th October 1948).

24. A notification was issued appointing the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Field, and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolar Gold Field, as Inspectors within the respective jurisdictions under the Shops and Establishments Act, (Act II of 1948).

(No. S.R. 6355-58—L.S. 34-48-33, dated 30th May 1949).

25. Notifies that the Mysore Payment of Wages Act shall come into force from 1st September 1949.

(No. L.S. 380—L. W. 141-47-4, dated 12th August 1949).

26. A notification was issued declaring the whole of Mysore State to be a place infected with rust diseases of wheat and barley during the period ending on the 30th day of September 1950.

(No. A.F. 2791—Agri. 216-47-4, dated 4th November 1948).

27. A notification was issued prohibiting the cultivation of wheat or barley crop.

(No. A.F. 2805—Agri. 216-42-5, dated 4th November 1948).

28. A notification was issued publishing the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948—an Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

(No. R.L. 230—Legis. 22-48-1, dated 31st July 1948).

29. A notification was issued declaring the Davangere City Municipal limits as a "Market" established under the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), for certain agricultural produces.

(No. A.F. 3424—Mart. 14-48-2, dated 13th December 1948).

30. A notification was issued declaring the Mysore City Municipal limits as a "Market" established under the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, (XVI of 1939), for certain agricultural produces.

(No. A.F. 6109—Mart. 26-48-3, dated 29th March—5th April 1949).

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31. A notification was issued empowering the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore City, to grant and renew licenses in certain prescribed forms of the Mysore Arms Rules, 1920, in respect of Bangalore District (Urban).

No. 13133—Pol. 245-48-1, dated 16th February 1949).

32. A notification was issued framing certain rules for the purpose of election of a chairman to the District Education Committee of each District.

(No. E. 1689—Edn. 142-47-3, dated 27th August 1948).

33. A notification was issued publishing "The Minor Tanks Restoration (Amendment) Act, 1948"—an Act further to amend the Minor Tanks Restoration Act, 1916.

(No. R.L. 277—Legis. 19-48-1, dated 31st July 1948).

Constituent Assembly.

104. The Constituent Assembly of Mysore held one session at Bangalore and lasted from the 27th September to the 1st October 1948. During this session (Fourth Session), the Interim Reports of the Fundamental Rights Committee and the Minority Rights Committee set up earlier were presented to the House. The Budget of the Constituent Assembly for the half-year ending with December 1948 was also considered and passed. One other item of business transacted was the adoption of a motion authorising the President to constitute a Committee consisting of five members to meet and discuss with the representatives of the Constituent Assembly of other States which have acceded to the Indian Union and with the representatives of the Constituent Assembly of India, the lines on which a model constitution for the States could be evolved.

105. The President in accordance with this resolution of the Assembly nominated the following members to form the Delegation Committee :—

Sri G. Veerappa, Deputy President,
,, K. Hanumanthaiya,
,, S. Rangaramaiya,
,, H. K. Veeranna Gowda, and
,, A. Bheemappa Naik.

106. The Committee elected Sri K. Hanumanthaiya as Chairman.

107. The Committee proceeded to Delhi in November 1948 and presented its preliminary report to the President in February 1949 for being placed before the Constituent Assembly.

108. In response to a communication received by the Government of Mysore from the Ministry of States, Government of India, stating that as it had been decided to appoint a Committee to frame a model constitution for Indian States, further action in the State might be postponed pending the receipt of the Committee's Report, further meetings of the Constituent Assembly were not convened during the rest of the year.

109. Consequent upon the postponement of the meetings of the Constituent Assembly, there was reduction in work in the Office of the Assembly which enabled the President to effect considerable retrenchment in the office.

110. Sri K. Guru Dutt, B.A., Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, who was also Secretary of the Constituent Assembly ceased to be the Secretary from 1st May 1949 from which date Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.SC., M.L.., Assistant Secretary, succeeded him as Secretary, the post of the Assistant Secretary being abolished.

111. Sri T. N. Srikantaiya, Translator to the Constituent Assembly, published a Glossary of Constitutional terms, being a compilation of Kannada equivalents of the most common English constitutional terms used in constitutional enactments.

(iii) Military.

112. The control of His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard came under the Military Department from 29th January 1949 and that of the Jillo Forces from 1st July 1949. The 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry and the Mysore Lancers participated in the " POLICE ACTION " against Hyderabad during September 1948. A Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps under the Government of India Scheme was started during the year under the supervision

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of the Chief Commandant. An organisation of Home Guards under the Home Guards Act, 1948, was started under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Police. An Officers' Training School was started on 1st October 1948 in Bangalore to give training to the Cadets (Officers and J.C.O's.). Training in units was carried out according to programme and educational classes were conducted in units. The units of the Mysore State Troops in Bangalore participated in the Ceremonial Parade held on the 19th March 1949 at the Race Course, Bangalore, in which the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, took the salute.

113. The missing personnel (about 157) of the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, who took part in the last war were presumed to have died, with effect from 1st November 1948 in accordance with instructions received from Army Headquarters, India.

114. The total strength of the Mysore State Troops including the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was 4,407. The strength included 308 Christians, 824 Muslims, 284 Brahmins and Rajputs, 270 Kshatriyas, 1,001 Maharattas and 1,720 belonging to other castes and communities. The Mysore State Troops were composed of three Cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, the Mysore Horse and the Cavalry Training Centre, and four Infantry units, *viz.*, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions, the Mysore Infantry Training Centre, the Mysore General Transport Company and the Mysore Signals. Lands were granted to some Military Officers in recognition of the gallantry exhibited by them during the Police Action against Hyderabad.

115. A reward of a sum of Rs. 5 was sanctioned to any person till the end of June 1950 for giving information leading to the apprehension of deserters. The "Grow More Food" campaign which was undertaken as a war-time measure as a normal activity of the Department was continued during the year. The question of the re-organisation of the Mysore State Troops was under consideration.

116. The Adviser for Signals, Headquarters, and the Military Adviser-in-Chief visited the units and were much impressed by the standard of technical knowledge of the men and the high standard of wireless operating.

117. The military training in the units was carried out according to programme. Regimental cadres in weapon training, physical training, L.M.G. Bren and Gas, and Snipers were conducted. A batch of Senior Divisional National Cadets was trained from December 1948 to March 1949 and April 1949 to May 1949, respectively. Cadets and N.C.Os. of Junior Divisional National Cadet Corps were also given training during June 1949. Military Training.

118. Recruitment operations were continued till the end of December 1948. The total number of persons recruited during the year was 487 (1,525). Recruitment.

119. The total expenditure under the head "31 Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 45,45,702 (Rs. 39,60,029).

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

120. There were 6 stallions, 17 mares and 10 young stock at the beginning of the year. No stallion was purchased during the year. During the year, one foal was born. The net realisation from the sale of four foals at Bombay was Rs. 41,690 (Rs. 11,104). Under the "Grow More Food" campaign, ragi and paddy crops were grown at the farm.

121. The receipt and expenditure of the farm was Rs. 95,342 and Rs. 1,20,609, respectively.

(iv) Police.

122. With a view to studying the scientific methods obtaining in foreign countries in the investigation of crime, one Police Inspector of the C.I.D. was deputed to Chicago, U.S.A., to undergo training for a period of six weeks in Polygraph Technique and permitted to attend the Scotland Yard Course. The Police Training School was shifted from Bangalore City to Krishnarajapuram with effect from November 1948, in order to give the students better accommodation and more facilities.

123. Reviewing the work of the Committee appointed to investigate into the origin, course, etc., of the Police Strike that occurred on 10th September 1948 in the Civil

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Area, Bangalore, Government arrived at the following important decisions :—

(*a*) to do away with the distinction between the State and Civil Area Police Forces;

(*b*) to maintain the Armed Reserve in Civil Area as an independent force;

(*c*) to effect frequent transfers of officers from Civil Area to Districts and *vice versa*; and

(*d*) to adopt uniformity of uniforms, monograms, etc., of both the State and the Civil Area Police forces.

124. Two Committees were appointed, one to examine the cases of promotions, confirmations and complaints of supercessions in respect of the subordinate police and the other to examine and decide questions of retrenchment of the Police Force.

125. To give relief to police officers and men who were in urgent need of quarters, a sum of Rs. 9·05 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Police Department.

Strength.

126. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police Force was 1,791 officers and 9,064 constables as against 1,703 officers and 8,664 constables in the previous year.

127. The temporary staff consisting of 262 (263) officers and 1,033 men of the Civil Police was employed on work connected with the several internal security measures, working of control orders, food control operations, Special Branch and C.I.D., and Railways.

Armed Police Force.

128. The permanent force of the Provincial Reserve Police consisted of 458 officers and 2,456 men. The services of 38 police officers and 163 constables were lent to other Departments of Government, private persons, and corporate bodies, as in the previous years.

Recruitment.

129. Five hundred and four (1,984) recruits were entertained during the year.

Police Training Schools, Mysore and Bangalore.

130. The Police Training School at Mysore was abolished. There were 26 Probationary Sub-Inspectors, 44 Daffedars, 2 Head Constables and 387 Police Constables on the roll of the Police Training School, Bangalore.

Education.

131. Out of 9,064 police constables of the force, 8,000 were literates. In order to increase the number of literates in the force and to wipe off illiteracy, the help of the Adult

Literacy Campaign Organisation was invoked and classes were being held.

Departmental Punishments.

132. The percentage of departmental punishment of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 28·5 (7·9) for absence without leave and 7·7 (7.5) for other offences. The abnormal rise in the percentage of absence without leave was due to the strike in the Civil Station Police Force in September 1948. Seven constables were prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act.

Rewards.

133. A sum of Rs. 23,595 was given as rewards to 2,050 officers and men. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,750 was given as rewards to 186 private persons.

Fire Fighting Units.

134. The Fire Brigade Units at Bangalore and Mysore tackled 86 fire accidents during the year. The total value of property that was subjected to risk and saved was estimated at Rs. 23,63,050, while the value of the property damaged during the fire accidents was Rs. 27,245.

Village Police.

135. There was generally close co-operation between the village police and the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime. Eighty-one village police officers were rewarded for good work. The Village Vigilance Committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the districts. Their services were being availed of in giving wide publicity to crime and in gathering intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

Cognizable Cases.

136. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 11,766 (7,733). The number of serious offences against person and property was 2,858 (2,486). The total number of heinous crimes reported during the year was 489 (583). The decrease was mostly under dacoity and robbery. The major number of offences under murder were reported as follows:—

Murder Cases

Bangalore	...	34
Bangalore District	...	33
Mysore	...	38
Tumkur District	...	31

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137. One hundred and thirty-nine cases of murder were reported as against 154 in the previous year.

Motive for murder		*1947-48*	*1948-49*
Sexual jealousy	...	27	33
Family dispute	...	33	17
Factions and feuds	...	23	19
Murder for gain	...	16	14
Other causes	...	55	56
		154	139

138. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes relative to the price of staple food stuffs.—

Seers per rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking and theft.	Cattle theft	Ordinary theft	Total
Rice	Ragi	Jola							
2·5	5	5	139	31	100	2,578	570	5,468	8,886

Non-cognizable offences.

139. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with was 14,611, of which 9,899 ended in conviction and 3 053 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn and struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,097 cases pending at the close of the year.

140. The number of cases referred by the Magistrates to the Police was 381 as against 555 in the previous year. Of these, 247 cases were referred under Section 156 and 129 cases under Section 202 and five cases under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

141. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under Penal Code disposed of during the year was 57·1. The percentage of lost property recovered was 34·25 (33·6). The number of bad characters registered was 89 (132).

142. The movement of habitual criminals was closely watched. Prompt information regarding the occurrence of crime was communicated to the C.I.D. and the neighbouring Stations by means of crime cards. History

sheets of dangerous criminals were continued to be maintained and were brought up-to-date.

143. The District Intelligence Bureau formed in the Districts, were working satisfactorily in furnishing prompt information to the Central C.I.D. regarding crime and criminals. Periodical conferences with Police Officers of Madras and Bombay Provinces were arranged to exchange intelligence regarding crime and criminals and to prevent and detect offences.

144. The following statement gives the details of several kinds of unnatural deaths :— Accidents' deaths

	Cause		*No. of Deaths*
1.	Accidental drowning	...	1,260
2.	Suicidal drowning	...	278
3.	Suicidal hanging	...	192
4.	Poisoning	...	6
5.	Burns	...	89
6.	Motor accidents	...	14
7.	Fall from height	...	166
8.	Crushed by weights	...	3
9.	Railway accidents	...	42
10.	Electric shock	...	11
11.	Lightning	...	13
12.	Snake bite	...	103
13.	Wild beasts	...	23
14.	Other causes	...	444
	Total	...	2,644

145. Eighty warrants were pending at the close of the year as against 97 in the previous year. Warrants.

146. Post-mortem examination was conducted in 1,083 cases as against 1,103 in the previous year. Post-mortem Examination.

147. In 317 (405) cases, the parents of juveniles were warned. Five cases were put up under the Act and one ended in conviction. Juvenile Smoking.

148. There were 871 members of the Criminal Tribes on the roll at the close of the year. Criminal Tribes.

149. At the commencement of the year, there were 45,210 (43,104) finger print slips on record. Finger Print Bureau.

150. Finger print slips of 2,510 convicted persons as against 2,716 of the previous year were received for record during the year. The number of slips eliminated

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from the records of the Bureau was 1,700, leaving a balance of 46,020 on record at the close of the year.

Motor Vehicles Act.

151. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles plying for hire and accidents caused during the year :—

		1947-48	*1948-49*
1.	No. of vehicles registered ...	9,404	9,600
2.	No. of buses plying for hire ...	448	680
3.	No. of accidents caused by motor vehicles.	413	313
4.	No. of accidents with loss of life.	62	56

152. Of the total accidents, 97 were caused by cars, 13 by motor cycles, 75 by buses and the rest 128 by lorries.

Home Guards.

153. The Home Guard organisation has been functioning in 82 centres in the cities, district and taluk headquarters and 3,814 volunteers were trained in foot-drill, lathi-drill, simple police law and procedure, first-aid and traffic control.

Cost of Police Force.

154. The cost of the Police Force under all heads was approximately Rs. 1,14,55,400 (Rs. 68,51,171).

(v) Extradition.

155. Thirty (35) persons were received from outside the State for trial in the several Criminal Courts in the State. Including 19 persons whose cases were pending at the beginning of the year, 49 persons were under trial, of whom 18 were convicted, nine were discharged, one acquitted and 21 accused persons awaited trial at the close of the year.

156. Twenty-eight persons were surrendered from Mysore State to the Provinces of the Indian Dominion during the year. Out of these, 17 persons were surrendered to the Madras Province, seven to the Bombay Province, one to the Province of West Bengal and three to Coorg.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

157. There were 74 (76) Courts, exercising original criminal jurisdiction.

158. The total number of offences reported was 46,377 (35,915). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 80,595 (67,105), excluding 288 persons committed or referred to Sessions. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 65,754 (55,349) persons were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 38,930 and the number of those acquitted or discharged was 21,881 (22,422). Cases involving 14,841 persons were pending at the close of the year.

159. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 42,808 (33,264). The cases against 37,770 persons were disposed of and 33,070 were convicted.

Bench Courts.

160. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 19,088 cases involving 21,451 persons and they disposed of 17,799 cases involving 6,534 persons.

161. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 36,514 cases involving 46,196 persons.

District Magistrates.

162. The District Magistrates disposed of 28 (16) cases involving 67 (148) persons.

Sessions Courts.

163. Of the 134 cases, including 16 cases pending at the beginning of the year, involving 377 persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 99 cases involving 291 persons were disposed of.

Average Duration of Cases.

164. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, in the Courts of District Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts was 22·03 (45·1), 45·4 (38·8) and 79·42 (57·8) days, respectively. In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 36·08 (47·07) days.

165. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 869 (547) regular appeals involving 1,173 (909) persons. Of these, 775 appeals involving 1,008 persons were disposed of, leaving 94 appeals pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 268 cases, including 33 pending at the beginning of the year, 219 cases were disposed of, leaving 49 pending at the close of the year, In the Sessions Courts, out of 601 cases, including 47 pending at the beginning of the year, 556 cases were disposed of during the year.

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166. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 50 (35). The number of appeals disposed of was 43 (31). In 20 appeals, convictions and sentences were confirmed; in nine appeals, the sentences were reduced or altered; and in 14 appeals, the sentences were reversed.

167. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 95·04 (78·35) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 37 (39·06) days and that of the appeals disposed of by the Magistrates was 65·24 (55·1) days.

Revision.

168. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 318 (303) revision petitions; of these, they disposed of 283. The High Court disposed of 323 (233) revision petitions.

169. The number of cases referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken up by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 29.

Reference to High Court

170. Under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, two cases were referred to the High Court during the year, and the sentence of death was altered to one of transportation for life in one case and in the other case the accused was acquitted of the charge of murder and the conviction and sentence under section 326/325, Indian Penal Code, was confirmed. Under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, two cases involving seven persons, were disposed of.

171. The total number of all cases which came up before the High Court during the year was 701 (498) and the number disposed of was 594 (402).

Punishments

172. Seven persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges during the year as against one person in the previous year. Twenty-one persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Out of 5,005 persons imprisoned, 4,501 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under, and the remaining 504 (363) for longer periods. The number of persons fined was 34,040 (24,180). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 3,64,969 (Rs. 2,16,478) and Rs. 3,05,585 (Rs. 2,10,829), respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,978 (Rs. 2,069).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts.

173. The number of Civil Courts in the State other than Village Courts was 44, the same as in the previous year. The post of the Temporary Additional District and Sessions Judge of Bangalore which was being extended from year to year was made permanent from 1st January 1949. The term of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, attached to the District and Sessions Court, Mysore, was extended till the end of December 1949. The term of the Additional Munsiff attached to the Bangalore Division was further extended for a period of one year from 1st January 1949. The number of suits instituted was 23,280 (19,775). The number of original suits instituted in District Courts was 207 (136), in the Subordinate Judges' Courts 643 (510) and in the Munsiffs' Courts 14,384 (12,215). On the Small Cause side, the number instituted in Subordinate Judges' Courts was 3,899 (3,607) and in the Munsiffs' Courts 3,735 (3,287).

Miscellaneous Cases.

174. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 6,181 (5,764). The number of cases disposed of was 6,080 (6,006).

Appellate Work.

175. The number of regular appeals instituted was 2,559 (2,527). The number disposed of was 1,780 (1,965). The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,377 (1,443). There were 438 (577) miscellaneous appeals for disposal. Of these, 329 cases were disposed of leaving 109 (257) at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 115·8 (145·8) days.

High Court.

176. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 239 (215). Including 199 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 438 first appeals against 358 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 125 (159). The number of second appeals filed was 676 (739) including five appeals re-filed. The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,258 (1,185), of which 428 (603) were disposed of. The number of Miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 125 (111), of which 95 (65) were disposed of, leaving 30 (46) at the end of the year. There were 171 Civil Revision petitions pending at the beginning of the year. Five hundred and fifty Civil Revision Petitions

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were filed. Four hundred and eleven (502) were disposed of leaving 310 (171) pending at the end of the year. The total volume of work to be dealt with in the High Court during the year was much more than in the previous year (2,725 against 2,469) and this mostly contributes for the increase in the pendency. Besides, Retrocession of the Civil Area to the Mysore Durbar resulted in the enlargement of the territorial jurisdiction of the High Court. The jurisdiction conferred on the High Court to try writs of *Habeas*, *Mandamus* and the enactments of new Penal Statutes and Ordinances to control trade increased the work in the High Court.

Insolvency Proceedings.

177. The number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 203. The number disposed of was 121 (79) leaving a pendency of 82 (52) at the end of the year. The amount realised was Rs. 38,321 and the amount distributed to the creditors was Rs. 29,833.

Execution of Decrees.

178. The total number of execution applications filed was 26,153 (24,469). The number disposed of was 26,948 (24,823) and the number pending was 9,867 (10,455). The number of cases pending over a year was 388 (392). The amount realised in execution was Rs. 24,31,212 (Rs. 19,14,020).

Legal Practitioners.

179. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 53 (43). At the end of the year the number on the roll was 866 of whom eight were from the Madras Presidency and one from the Bombay Presidency. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 979 (927). The number of pleaders newly enrolled was 52 (46) and 16 (6) pleaders were enrolled as advocates.

Finance.

180. The total receipts and expenditure of the Courts for the year, including the High Court amounted to Rs. 14,14,697 (Rs. 12,55,789) and Rs 16,04,139 (Rs. 12,33,987) respectively. Although there was an appreciable increase under the head "Receipts" during the year as compared with that of the previous year, the expenditure exceeded the receipts due to the fact that the allocation of the staff of the Courts regarding the revision of scales of pay were sanctioned and the arrears of pay, etc., were drawn.

(viii) Prisons.

181. During the year, the Central Jail at Bangalore, the Jail at Mysore, seven District Lock-ups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, one Special Lock-up at Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Field, and twenty Taluk Lock-ups were functioning.

Strength.

182. At the beginning of the year, there remained in the jails 744 prisoners of all classes and 5,922 were admitted during the year, 5,029 were discharged and 1,637 remained at the close of the year.

Occupation.

183. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 2,344 were males, of whom nine were Government or Municipal servants, 118 were professional persons, seven were in personal service, 335 were agriculturists, 38 were engaged in commerce and trade, 33 were employed in arts and crafts and 1,804 in other miscellaneous occupations.

Education.

184. The two schools for men and another for women in the Central Jail, Bangalore, continued to work. The religious ministers of the jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. The curriculum prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction for the Primary Schools was followed. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects was attached in both the jails for the use of the prisoners.

General.

185. There was heavy influx of Communist and R.S.S. prisoners in jails and lock-ups during the year. A Technical Committee was formed to work out ways and means for the improvement and expansion of jail industries. A grant of Rs. 2,00,000 under capital equipment was sanctioned for the purpose. A scheme for Rs. 79,000 for the improvement of industries was under consideration. Several recommendations made by the Prison Reforms Committee were sanctioned and some were under consideration.

186. The income derived from jail industries, services and vegetables amounted to Rs. 7,297, Rs. 10,132 and Rs. 7,215, respectively. The average expenditure per head was Rs. 420.

Finance.

187. The expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 5,57,107 (Rs. 5,29,021).

PROTEC-TION

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

188. The Special Sub-Registry Office at Yelandur was ordered to be continued for a period of two years from 1st November 1949. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State was 86 (84), of which 65 were Special and the remaining 21 *Ex-officio*.

Registration.

189. The number of documents registered during the year was 240,317 (218,104). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 1,58,056,604 (Rs. 1,14,988,294). The number of registered documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempted from payment of registration fees, was 8,345 (6,979) and the amount of fees, which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents, was Rs. 52,232 (Rs. 38,203). The mutation fee collected during the year was Rs. 2,08,561 (Rs. 1,63,699) showing an increase of Rs. 44,862 over the previous year's figure.

Finance.

190. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 8,44,030 (Rs. 7,04,874) and Rs. 3,66,781 (Rs. 3,31,003), respectively. The income and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office was Rs. 5,217 (Rs. 5,422) and Rs. 2,825 (Rs. 3,062).

191. The reduced rate of Phod fee of Rs. 1-8-0 per hissa prescribed under the Record of Rights Scheme was ordered to be continued till the end of the year 1948-49.

192. The continuance of the Sub-Registrars as *Ex-officio* Presidents and Secretaries of Primary and Land Mortgage Societies for a further period of five years from 26th September 1948 was ordered.

193. Orders were issued in October 1949 empowering the District Registrar, Bangalore District (Urban), to register the documents under Section 30 (*b*) of the Mysore Registration Act, irrespective of the property situated in any part of Mysore to which the documents relate.

194. The enforcement of licence to all classes of money-lenders under Sections 7 and 8 of the Mysore Money-lenders' Act was brought into effect from 1st April 1949

195. Orders were issued in February 1949 regulating the levy and collection of additional stamp duty on instruments of transfers of immovable property situated in the Chitaldrug Town Municipal Area with effect from 1st March 1949.

196. Orders were also issued in March 1949 for regulating the levy of surcharge in the shape of additional stamp duty on transfers of immovable property situated in the Davangere City Municipality from 1st March 1949.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Town and Minor Municipalities in the State.

197. There were during the year 51 Town and 54 Minor Municipalities in the State. The Village Panchayets of Manchenahalli and Bellur were converted into Minor Municipalities. The Minor Municipalities of Hosadurga, Hiriyur and Ajjampur were ordered to be converted into Town Municipalities.

198. The Town Municipal Councils of Maddur and Saklespur and the Minor Municipal Councils of Mugur and Bellur were re-constituted during the year.

199. The privilege of electing non-official Presidents was conferred on the Town Municipal Council of Gubbi and the Minor Municipal Councils of Sarjapur, Konanur, Channarayapatna and Turuvanur.

200. The total number of members on the seven Municipal Councils in all the Districts at the end of the year was 1,690. Of these, 1,208 were elected, 257 nominated and 225 official members.

201. The income and expenditure of the several Municipal Councils in the State amounted to Rs. 58,62,537 (Rs. 42,69,614) and Rs. 58,41,657 (Rs. 45,63,282), respectively. Out of the total demand of Rs. 39,21,739 including arrears under assessed taxes in all the Districts, a sum of Rs. 32,25,077 was collected excluding the remissions amounting to Rs. 6,380 and leaving a sum of Rs. 6,90,282 to be collected.

202. A Municipal High School was opened at Turuvekere.

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203. A sum of Rupees five lakhs each was provided under Town Improvement and Water Supply grants in the State Budget for the year and grants were made to the Municipal Councils for improvement works such as water supply, drainage, removal of congestion, slum clearance, laying out extensions, anti-malaria measures, etc.

204. A scheme for the provision of quarters for the Municipal sweepers and scavengers in Bhadravati Town Municipality was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 40,000 with a Government grant of Rs. 250 per house. Three units of twelve houses had been constructed up to the end of the year.

205. A scheme for the protected water supply of Chikballapur was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,95,750, the cost being met by the Government and the Municipal Council in equal proportions. The Municipal share of the cost was sanctioned as a loan.

206. An estimate for Rs. 2,09,000 for the water supply of Tiptur Town was sanctioned. The expenditure was met by the Government and the Municipal Council equally.

207. An estimate for Rs. 12,600 for sinking four bore wells for water supply at Gubbi was sanctioned. Another estimate for Rs. 35,006 for the construction of rapid sand gravity filters in respect of the water supply to Tumkur was sanctioned.

208. The following estimates were sanctioned :—

		Rs.
Drainage Works.—		
Chitaldrug ...	...	5,86,550
Krishnarajanagar	...	1,88,834
Hunsur ...	...	1,21,726
Channarayapatna	...	44,000
Other Works.—		
Settling tank at Hunsur	...	37,995
Town Hall at Nanjangud	...	26,700
Bus Stand at Tumkur	...	18,000
Bus Stand at Kolar	...	13,400

209. During the year, Government passed orders permitting the Presidents of Town Municipal Councils to correspond direct with the Government with a view to decentralising the work. Enhanced powers in regard to the expenditure were granted to the Town Municipal Councils. Similarly, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were

granted increased powers to incur expenditure in respect of Minor Municipal Councils.

Bangalore City Municipality.

210. The strength of the Bangalore City Municipal Council continued to be 30, consisting of 24 elected and 6 nominated members. The number of meetings held was 53, of which 12 were ordinary, 19 adjourned and 22 special.

211. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 10,10,295 (Rs. 15,26,832). The total receipts under the several heads amounted to Rs. 52,61,164 (Rs. 45,15,946). A sum of Rs. 49,53,922 (Rs. 50,32,483) was spent during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 13,17,537.

212. The total demand under all the heads of revenue was Rs. 56,38,040. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 44,03,182 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,34,858 as arrears. There was an increase of Rs. 4,75,059 (Rs. 9,73,933) in the demand during the year due to levy of assessment on new buildings, including improved and extended ones. The percentage of collection to demand under property-tax was 66·4. A sum of Rs. 43,490 was collected under taxes on vehicles and animals. The total realisations under octroi amounted to Rs. 16,31,482 (Rs. 10,85,233). Under entertainment-tax, a sum of Rs. 1,95,168 (Rs. 50,849) was received as contribution from Government. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-11-10 as against Rs. 3-14-7 in the previous year.

213. Public Health was generally good during the year. There was an outbreak of small-pox during March, April and May 1949, resulting in 168 attacks and 32 deaths. Effective precautionary measures were taken to combat the epidemic. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,34,986. Out of 79 attacks from typhoid, 38 were fatal. A sum of Rs. 7,89,671 was spent towards conservancy and sanitation charges.

214. Fifteen additional lorries at a cost of Rs. 1,47,520 were purchased for the quick removal of rubbish in the City. Underground drainage was extended throughout the major portion of the City. With a view to educating the public and inculcating in them a sense of civic responsibility, health propaganda work was started. In order to relieve overcrowding in the existing schools, the Municipal

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Council opened two High Schools, one in Chamarajpet and the other in Malleswaram. Extra housing accommodation and other amenities were provided in the areas where the harijans are residing. Lay-outs were formed in several parts of the City and arrangements made to lease out sites in them to harijans and others on a nominal rent. Building materials, such as tiles, doors, windows and rafters were freely distributed to the harijans in Gopalapur and other places.

215. Four Radio sets were installed in different parts of the City.

216. The two Milk centres, one in Purniah's Choultry, II Division and the other in Belimutt Road, III Division, continued to work satisfactorily. A total quantity of 22,154 seers of milk was distributed to them.

217. A sum of Rs. 11,73,986 was spent on account of public works during the year. The following were some among the major works executed and were under different stages of progress :—

218. Improvements and repairs to several roads, construction of drains to a length of 33,923 R.ft., in several wards of the city, construction of five twin units of quarters for sweepers and scavengers in the Platform Road, I Division, construction of Huriopet Mutton Market, cement concreting the Silver Jubilee Park Road and the Kemmangundi Road in continuation upto Mysore Road, construction of Scrap Iron Shops in the Busstand, of the first floor to Krishnarajendra Market, of the Vegetable Market at Visveswarapuram, of the Harijan quarters at Siddapur, of the Vidyarthi Nilaya at Sydney Road of the Bandstand in Silver Jubilee Park, and of Sri Pobathi Krishniah Setty and Sri N. Dasappa Maternity Homes, and the formation of Labour Colony in Sriramapuram, etc.

219. The manufacture of compost was continued during the year.

Bangalore Civil Station Municipal Commission.

220. The term of office of the elected Municipal Commissioners of the Civil Station was extended till the end of June 1949

221. There were 39 meetings of the Municipal Commission during the year. Of these, 15 were ordinary, 10 special and 14 emergent meetings. The Standing Committee held 20 meetings.

222. The total receipts and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 29,02,730 (Rs. 22,44,118) and Rs. 34,18,396 (Rs. 26,66,525), respectively. The percentage of collection to demand was 89·7.

223. The general health of the Station was satisfactory. There was a slight rise in the birth rate and decline in the death rate. The lowest infantile mortality rate was recorded during the year. The Station was free from plague and cholera ; but there was an epidemic of small-pox at the end of the year, and it was brought under control by mass vaccination campaign.

224. A length of 5 miles and 198 yards of military roads, 7 furlongs and 111 yards of trunk roads and 14 miles and 159 yards of Civil Station roads was treated with Texaco emulsion, second coat, in addition to 1 mile and 118 yards of other roads re-metalled and dressed with the same emulsion.

225. One lakh thirty-two thousand and one hundred gallons of emulsion were manufactured in the municipal workshop.

Drainage and Water Supply.

226. The existing underground sewers were maintained in good working order throughout the year. Five new sewers were laid during the year. The pipe lines, public stand posts and platforms of the water supply distribution system in the Station were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The bacteriological purity of water was maintained throughout the year. Water was continued to be supplied to the Railway and the Miltary Departments. An expenditure of Rs. 5,755 was incurred during the year for extension of water supply including public taps.

227. The underground drainage line in the Monkey Tope road was extended along the Lal-bagh Road, up to its junction with the Langford Road so as to connect both the roads and sewers were laid in Sri Srinivasa Reddy's lay-out in Ulsoor.

228. The Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act came into force from August 1948. The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act was made applicable to the Civil Station during the year.

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229. The annual market show was celebrated on 24th December 1948 under the presidency of *Rajamantra Chintamani* Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore.

230. There were 28 fire station quarters and they were occupied partly by the Fire Service personnel. The number of fire calls attended to by the Fire Service was 45. The estimated loss on account of fire accidents was about Rs. 31,070, the cost of property involved therein being about Rs. 25 lakhs.

231. The number of municipal schools under the management of the Municipal Commission was 40 at the end of June 1949. The proposal of the Government taking over control and management of the Municipal Lower Elementary Schools was being considered.

232. The Mysore Service Regulations were made applicable to the employees of the Municipal Commission from 1st December 1948.

233. The Municipal Commission presented Civic Addresses to His Excellency the Rt. Hon'ble Viscount Mountbatten of Burma, Governor-General of the Dominion of India, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency Sri Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of the Dominion of India, the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Dominion of India, and to the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of the Dominion of India on 27th April 1948, 5th July 1948, 20th August 1948, 27th December 1948 and 25th February 1949, respectively, during their visits to Bangalore.

Mysore City Municipal Council.

Area and Population.

234. The area of the Municipality is 16 square miles, while the population according to the Census of 1941 was 150,540, while according to the figures of the Rationing Department, the population for the year 1948-49 was 265,883.

Meetings.

235. The Municipal Council held 13 ordinary, 11 adjourned and 12 special meetings during the year. The average attendance at the meetings was 20·2.

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Inspections.

236. Periodical joint inspection of the mohallas were conducted by the President and Councillors of the respective mohallas and the officers of the Municipality. Instructions issued from time to time and the observations made during the course of inspections were sent to the several sectional officers for needful action and the progress of action taken on the inspection notes was watched.

Finance.

237. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,86,612. Receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,39,227 and Rs. 20,37,637, respectively.

Public Works.

238. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 3,04,649 (Rs. 2,76,442). The following improvements to the Devaraja Market were made:—

1. Paving portions of the Devaraja Market area with Doddaballapur slabs,
2. Providing gable roof on the western side of the platform for vegetable stalls in Devaraja Market,
3. Providing expanded metal protection to arecanut shops in Devaraja Market, and
4. Conversion of the toddy shop in Nazarbad into a market at a cost of Rs. 2,896.

239. The construction of a Women's Hospital in Chamundipuram and of the sheep slaughter house at Kesare were under progress. A sum of Rs. 73,293 was spent under maintenance of gravelled roads, metalled roads and tarred roads by kalihat gang.

Public Health.

240. The public health in the Mysore City was satisfactory except for sporadic cases of small-pox during the second half of the year and sporadic cases of plague, typhoid and diptheria. Timely measures were taken to combat the spread of diseases. The municipal midwives attached to the several dispensaries in the City worked in co-operation with the midwives attached to the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust. The Gunamba Trust continued to arrange ante-natal clinics, medical examination of children and distribution of free milk to children. Special attention was paid to the welfare work of sweepers and scavengers.

Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

241. The Trust Board consisting of eleven members including the Chairman Sri C. N. Narasinga Rao, B.A., B.L., continued to work during the year. Seventeen meetings were held, of which five were special and the rest ordinary. In all five hundred and sixty-eight subjects were considered.

242. The schemes attended to by the Board during the year, the formation of Industrial suburb, construction of residential quarters, housing of Industrial labourers, slum clearance, construction of roads and bridges, etc.

243. In the Industrial suburb area, a scheme for the formation of a lay-out to provide for one hundred and forty factory sites in the north zone at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,21,600 was sanctioned and the work of forming roads, etc., was taken up. The total cost of the residential schemes sanctioned during the year worked upto Rs. 87,31,880. The schemes provided for 6,501 sites, out of which 2,466 were formed. Steps have been taken to push through the schemes in order to make available sites to the public as early as possible. The work pertaining to the construction of houses in the Kumara Park West Extension and in the Wilson Garden Extension was nearing completion. The construction of cheap soil cement houses taken up as an experimental measure, was also in rapid progress. The construction of a Railway under-bridge between Kumara Park West and East Extensions costing Rs. 1,50,158 was sanctioned and the question of constructing another Railway under-bridge at the Seshadripuram level crossing was under consideration. Substantial progress was made in the execution of the underground drainage works during the year. Proposals for the formation of additional Residential Extensions in the Vyalikaval area, in the Jayamahal grounds, in the Industrial suburb area and in the Palace Guttahalli area were formulated and submitted for the consideration of Government. These schemes provide for 4 753 sites to suit the requirements of different classes of people, with all the facilities of a modern town. The construction of Labour quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,00,000 was also attended to by the Board.

Survey and planning was carried out in certain areas for the formation of additional lay-out of sites.

244. A sum of Rs. 15,00,000 under "30. Grants for Public Improvements" and of rupees ten lakhs under "Advances" was provided by the Government to the Trust Board to finance the several schemes. The Board realised in all a sum of Rs. 1,32,072 from the sale of sites, etc., during the year. Thus the total receipts during the year including the balance of Rs. 7,44,223 were Rs. 33,76,295 while an expenditure of Rs. 27,71,553 was booked.

245. In May 1949, His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India, during his visit to Bangalore, was pleased to go round the areas covered by the various Improvement Schemes of the Board and to leave the following message regarding its work and that of the Government:—

> **"It has given me great pleasure to see the admirable plans of City Extensions that are being executed with commendable expedition.**
>
> **Bangalore will always remain the most beautiful City of India. Nature has helped but no small credit goes to the traditions established in this respect by previous Administrations, which are being well maintained by their present successors."**

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

246. The Board constituted in the year 1947 continued in office till 24th April 1949, with the non-official elected President of the Mysore City Municipal Council, as Chairman. On 25th April 1949, the Board was re-constituted with nine members as usual, but with a separate Chairman appointed by the Government.

247. The total income of the Board during the year from all sources including a grant of Rs. 2,75,000 from the State Funds, was Rs. 23,62,877. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 8,56,333. Five schemes relating to the acquisition of properties were sanctioned. Twenty-five properties were acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The work of laying underground sewer lines and giving house connections to flush latrines was

continued during the year. The total number of underground free sewage connections given during the year was 254. An estimate for Rs. 8,81,660 relating to the underground drainage work in Mysore City was sanctioned, the cost being met by the Mysore City Municipal Council and the Government in equal proportions. One hundred and seventeen estimates relating to construction works were sanctioned by the Government. The schemes for the construction of fourteen model houses in the south of Yadavagiri and Jalapuri Extensions and of nine model houses to the South of the Gokulam Road were sanctioned during the year.

248. Six hundred and forty-two sites were available for disposal at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and eighty-nine were formed during the year, bringing the total to 1,053 at the end of the year, including 22 sites resumed during the same period. Of these, 389 sites were sold, leaving a balance of 664 sites at the end of the year. Six sites were granted, free of cost, for the construction of buildings for public institutions.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

249. The area under the control of the Sanitary Board continued to be 30 square miles.

Constitution. **250.** There was no reconstitution of the Board. There were twenty-two members as usual on the Board.

Meetings. **251.** Three (4) Special meetings and eight (6) ordinary meetings were held during the year. The average attendance at the meetings was 14·72.

Finance. **252.** The total receipts including the opening balance of Rs. 31,906 (Rs. 51,310) amounted to Rs. 4,20,741 (Rs. 3,48,063). An expenditure of Rs. 3,58,017 (Rs. 2,46,848) was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,724. The receipts under house and shop taxes worked up to Rs. 31,899 as against Rs. 32,031 during the previous year. The realisations from the sale of sites during the year was Rs. 4,827 as against Rs. 45,111 in the preceding year.

High School. **253.** The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board High School continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board. A separate High School for Girls was sanctioned during the year.

Improvement Works.

254. The most important works taken up under the scheme for improvement works were :—

1. Providing sanitary conveniences,
2. Improvement of the market at Robertsonpet,
3. Improving the market at Andersonpet,
4. Improvements to roads,
5. Improvements to Water supply, and
6. Drainage Scheme.

The above works were almost nearing completion.

255. The following were the few important works sanctioned during the year :—

	Rs.
1. Improvement of Shandy Maidan to the east of Robertsonpet Market	31,575
2. Construction of a Bus Shelter near Andersonpet ...	8,500

General.

256. With a view to augment the resources of the Board, the levy of octroi duty on 31 articles was sanctioned in the first instance and subsequently 17 more items were added on to the list of articles on which such duty would be levied. Sanction was also accorded to the levy of toll on vehicles entering the area of the Board. The concession of giving free allowance of water up to a limit of 1,500 gallons to houses having tap connections was also accorded. With a view to improve the administration of the Sanitary Board, a Committee was constituted to examine the constitution and administration of the Kolar Gold Field and H. A. Sanitary Boards.

(x) Davanagere City Municipality.

257. Owing to the rapid growth of Davanagere City as an important industrial and commercial centre, the Municipal limits of the City were extended. The Davanagere City Municipal Council consisted of 25 councillors, of whom 20 were elected and 5 were nominated non-officials. The number of meetings held was 57, of which 18 were ordinary, 34 special and 5 adjourned.

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was sanctioned at Santhebachahalli, Mandya District. Three hobli type Veterinary dispensaries were opened in Huliyar, Bukkapatna and Mayasandra in Tumkur District.

271. Separate Engineering Establishment was sanctioned in the case of the Mysore District Board.

Beggar Relief Scheme.

272. The combined beggar colony which started work in the Giddanna's Choultry on 28th October 1946, was shifted on 9th January 1949 to the new Colony on the Magadi Road which was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja on 1st July 1948. At present, the Colony consists of four big well ventilated dormitories (with provision for beds for in-patients also), a spacious Dining hall, a kitchen-block and Hospital, a Primary School, an Industrial Workshop and quarters for the staff.

273. *Receiving Centre.*—One thousand seven hundred and eighteen beggars were arrested by the Police during the year as against 1,384 in the previous year. Of these, 704 were released by the Receiving Officer after detailed examination in each case. The remaining beggars were produced before the Magistrate and on enquiry, the Court released 827 beggars as against 475 during the previous year. Seven beggars who were found to be incorrigible were sentenced by Court to undergo simple imprisonment in the Central Jail. Sixty-four beggars who were found to have migrated into the City from outside the State were repatriated to their destination.

274. *Relief Centre.*—One hundred and nine beggars were received from the Receiving Centre during the year as against 71 during 1947-48. The opening balance was 49 as against 12 in the previous year. The total number of beggars who were permanently detained and given food and clothing in the Relief Centre during the year was 157 as against 83 during the previous year. Of these, 36 beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on production of proper surety as against 24 beggars in the previous year.

275. With a view to keep the beggars active and train them up to become useful and self-reliant citizens, the beggars in the Relief Centre are given training in handicrafts, such as mat-weaving, envelope-making, spinning by charakas and taklies. More than a dozen boys have learnt the art of mat-weaving very well and they were discharged and sent back to Society to lead a useful life. Gardening has been introduced in the Colony and men, women and children take delight and keen interest in this and other out-door work.

276. A primary school sanctioned by Government has been working from this academic year with a strength of 30 boys and girls on the roll. Besides, the State Adult Literacy Council have opened a section in the Colony. Adult male and female beggars are being taught the alphabets.

277. The Hospital attached to the Colony with a qualified doctor is serving a very useful purpose. Every morning, the inmates visit the hospital and get treatment. A health register is maintained and the weights of the inmates are recorded therein once a month.

278. The beggars pray and dine in common.

279. The Beggar Relief Act was extended to the City of Mysore from January 1949 and the Local Relief Committee was constituted from 11th January 1949, to undertake the work. A beggars' home was actually started from 1st May 1949 in the Nanjaraja Bahadur Choultry, Mysore.

280. Since the introduction of the Act, the begging nuisance in the City of Bangalore has been considerably reduced and its complete eradication is possible only with the co-operation of the public in which direction efforts are being made.

(xii) Village Panchayets and Rural Drive.

281. The total number of village panchayets in the State was 12,241 (12,459). Eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-eight (7,974) panchayets elected their own chairmen. The number of meetings held by the village panchayets was 51,179 (40,422).

PROTECTION

Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

293. A sum of Rs. 18 (13) lakhs was provided for in the State Budget for the various ameliorative measures connected with the upliftment of depressed classes. A sum of Rs. 17,73,359 (Rs. 7,37,117) was spent; the outlay incurred for granting subventions for the construction of houses in the form of money or materials alone amounted to Rs. 14,80,546 (Rs. 6,01,289). During the year, 3,870 houses were constructed for the Depressed Classes. One hundred and forty-seven (139) cases of land acquisition for building sites to the Depressed Classes was sanctioned. The subvention of Rs. 300 that was being granted for the construction of houses was extended up to Rs. 400 in Malnad and City areas.

294. Out of a population of about 14,05,067, the number of boys that were receiving education in the various schools was 59,923 (47,777), of whom 223 were studying in the University Classes; 1,306 in High Schools and 5,161 in middle schools. There were eleven Government Boarding Homes in the State and 900 students had Boarding facilities in these institutions.

295. The weekly journal "Pancha Janya" devoted to the uplift of Depressed Classes was continued to be patronised by Government.

Rural Drive.

296. A revised scheme for the reorganisation of the Rural Development work was sanctioned in October 1948. In pursuance of this scheme, a separate department was created for attending to the items of Rural Development work; the work relating to the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes was also transferred to the Commissioner for Rural Development. Two Regional Officers for the supervision of the depressed class uplift work were appointed, one was in charge of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mandya Districts and the other in charge of the remaining Districts. The Special Officers for Depressed Classes and the Special Officer for the Banajars were continued. In addition, a post of Special Revenue Inspector for Depressed Classes was sanctioned to each Taluk.

297. With a view to avoiding the duplication of staff for attending to the various items of work such as food supply, Rural Development, etc., the existing 371 hoblis in the State were formed into 746 convenient circles consisting of 25 to 30 villages with a population of 15 to 20 thousand and each circle was placed in charge of a Revenue Inspector who was required to attend not only to Revenue matters but also to Food and Rural Development work.

298. District and Taluk Development Committees with powers of sanctioning estimates, etc., were constituted in place of the District and Taluk Advisory Committees. These Development Committees were competent to attend to matters relating to the Food production and Depressed Class uplift also. Central, District and Taluk Co-ordination Committees were constituted. A set of rules for the guidance of the District and Taluk Development Committees were issued.

299. With a view to avoid lapse of budget grants sanctioned for Rural Development works, a Fund called 'V Local and Other Funds 13 E Rural Development Fund" was created and the unspent balances were transferred to this Fund. A separate service head to account for the expenditure incurred in the Rural Development Department was opened as "28 B. Rural Department".

REVENUE AND FINANCE

to the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., was continued for a period of one year from 1st July 1948. The rate per gallon of special liquor (manufactured out of molasses and jaggery spirits) and the bottling and packing charges payable to the Company continued to be the same as in the previous year.

307. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 274 and the issues to them were 3,61,147 (3,59,097) gallons. The consumption of special liquors supplied in bottles was 17,014 (14,547) gallons. Though there was total prohibition in three Districts during the year, the increase in the consumption of both molasses arrack and special liquors was due to the inclusion of the consumption in shops of the Bangalore Civil area which was retroceded to Mysore Government. The total issue of rectified spirits from the distillery was 45,898 (28,196) gallons, and of this, a quantity of 17,806 (15,456) gallons was issued to the licensees in the State. The issues of denatured spirits from the Distillery were 39,381 (22,480) gallons and the quantity exported was 12,152(6,689) gallons. Eighty six (55) licenses were issued for the possession, use and sale of denatured spirits.

Toddy.

308. There were 741 (1,295) shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy and 259 (269) for the sale of "Bagani" toddy. The concession of tapping "Bagani" trees, free of tree-tax for domestic consumption by Estate and Kan holders was continued during the year.

Malt and foreign liquors.

309. The number of licenses issued exclusively for the sale of country beer was 9 (3). The increase in the number over that of the previous year is due to the inclusion of the shops in the Civil Station, Bangalore. The consumption of beer amounted to 2,88,849 (72,782) gallons, of which 30,459 (19,976) gallons were consumed in military canteens and the remaining 2,58,390 gallons were sold by the several licensees in the State. The revenue derived from malt liquors was Rs. 6,08,266 (Rs. 43,707). The consumption of foreign liquors was 56,581 (40,980) gallons and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 2,26,368 (Rs. 26,001).

Ganja and Opium.

310. There were 122 (178) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 5,149 (6,673) seers. The revenue derived from ganja and opium amounted to Rs. 13,13,100 (Rs. 8,48,422) and Rs. 3,46,674 (Rs. 1,71,194) respectively. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was 53 (73).

311. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 538 to 1,021, the largest number of cases, *viz.*, 353, being reported from the Shimoga district. Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one (4,248) offences reported under the Mysore Excise and Opium and Prohibition Acts were registered during the year. Including the pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal was 3,841 (4,540); of these 2,062 (3,508) cases were disposed of departmentally and 1,648 (914) cases were sent up for trial in Courts, leaving 131 (118) pending disposal at the end of the year. Fines or composition fees levied and realised amounted to Rs. 9,762 (Rs. 14,812). The expenditure incurred under "Secret Service and Reward" amounted to Rs. 5,352 (Rs. 4,073). The periodical publication of the Excise Supplement to the *Mysore Police Gazette* was continued. Excise offences.

312. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists, charitable institutions and industrial concerns in the State was 72 (68). Licenses.

313. The total demand under Excise Revenue, inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 48,117, amounted to Rs. 2,04,41,157 (Rs. 1,58,50,996), of which a sum of Rs. 2,01,49,682 (Rs. 1,57,70,468) towards current demand and a sum of Rs. 7,596 (Rs. 10,914) towards old arrears were collected. A sum of Rs. 707 was remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 2,83,172 at the close of the year. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 8,38,277 (Rs. 5,84,327). The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-12-0 (Rs. 2-3-2). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 1,17,086 (Rs. 2,71,053). Finance.

314. The recommendation of the Prohibition Committee for the gradual introduction of prohibition in stages which was accepted during 1947-48 was replaced and the total introduction of prohibition in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug was given effect to from 1st July 1948. Prohibition was ordered to be extended to two more districts, *viz.*, Shimoga and Chickmagalur from 1st July 1949.

315. The Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948, was promulgated and brought into effect in these Prohibition districts from the beginning of the year.

316. The Mysore Excise Act was made applicable to the Civil Station area from 1st July 1948.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

317. As in the case of the other parts of the State, the import and sale of Indian made foreign liquors in the Civil Station area was prohibited from 1st July 1948.

(iii) Income-tax.

318. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 18,516 (15,418) cases, returns were received in 15,256 (11,430) cases and 2,452 (2,415) were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 11,945 (7,616) cases and accepted in 2,535 (4,210) cases. The total number of cases assessed to tax was 9,993 (8,836) including 182 (176) companies and 325 (132) registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Act for cancellation of the assessment were received in 287 (317) cases and in 195 (202) of these, the order of assessment was re-opened. Ninety-two (56) cases were assessed under Section 24.

319. The net demand under income-tax and collections after refunds amounted to Rs. 1,08,02,604 (Rs. 83,74,481) and Rs. 85,60,304 (Rs. 70,48,375) respectively. These figures included the amounts relating to the Civil area, Bangalore, as well as surcharge of 10 per cent on income-tax levied during the year. The net demand under super-tax was Rs. 64,06,461 (Rs. 44,61,029) including the demand relating to the retroceded area of Bangalore, of which a sum of Rs. 52,28,629 (Rs. 39,70,043) was collected. The demand under Excess Profits Tax amounted to Rs. 50,73,812 (Rs. 33,29,480). The number of cases assessed to super-tax was 309 (263). The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax was Rs. 1-8-6 (Rs. 1-0-4) and Re. 0-14-0 (Re. 0-9-7), respectively.

320. Seven hundred and twenty-eight (759) appeals were filed, and 257 (100) cases were pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was 840 (563), of which 410 (303) were successful, leaving 148 (263) cases pending at the close of the year. Out of 51 (29) cases which came up for review, 39 cases were disposed of leaving 12 (10) cases pending at the close of the year.

Expenditure. General.

321. The total expenditure of the Department including dearness and high price allowances was Rs. 3,43,859 (Rs.2,54,127).

322. Consequent on the introduction of the Mysore Sales Tax Act with effect from 1st September 1948,, and

the appointment of Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax and Income-tax officers as *Ex-Officio* Deputy Commissioners of Sales Tax and Sales Tax Officers, their number was raised to 4 and 17 respectively with reduced territorial jurisdiction. By combining the Income-tax and Sales Tax duties under the same set of Officers, economies in expenditure on staff, etc., as well as improvement of revenue under both Income-tax and Sales Tax would be secured. Action was taken to check cases of evasion of tax by assessing the entire business income of a non-resident company which had so arranged its business as to be taxed only at its head Office. As a result of this, an additional income of Rs. 4 lakhs was realised.

Sales-tax.

323. The Commissioner of Income-tax was in charge of the Sales Tax Department during the year. The Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax were also *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioners of Sales Tax. All the Income-tax Officers were also *ex-officio* Sales Tax Officers with the same territorial jurisdictions in both cases. Seventeen Assistant Sales Tax Officers were appointed in December 1948 and worked as such till the end of the year.

324. The Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948 (Act No. XLVI of 1948) was introduced to provide for the levy of Sales Tax on the sale of goods in Mysore. Section 1 of the Act came into force from 20th July 1948 and the rest of the provisions from 1st September 1948. In September 1948, the Commissioner of Income-tax, Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax and Income-tax Officers were appointed as the Sales Tax Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners of Sales Tax and Sales Tax Officers respectively.

325. The amendment to the Mysore Sales Tax Rules 1948 adding Rule 6 (A) was made in March 1949.

326. Out of 19,973 registered dealers, 12,659 were assessed to tax and 6,637 were treated as below taxable limit, the remaining 193 being dealt with on other files. There were 384 cases pending assessment at the close of the year.

327. One thousand one hundred and fifty-seven licenses were issued and the amount of license fee derived by Government amounted to Rs. 1,74,899.

328. The total demand was Rs .96,75,674 and the collection and balance were Rs. 75,08,510 and Rs. 21,67,164

respectively. The realisations under miscellaneous revenue, such as compounding fee, amounted to Rs. 5,866.

329. Eight hundred and sixty-one appeals and 46 revision petitions were filed during the year. Four hundred and ninety-seven appeals and 37 revision petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 367 appeals and 9 revision petitions pending at the end of the year.

330. The number of prosecutions launched under Section 20 (b) for failure to pay sales tax assessed under Section 20(b) in time was four. The total number of offences falling under different categories of Rule 20 were 1,050 of which 37 were compounded and 782 were let off with a warning, leaving 231 pending at the close of the year.

331. Under Section 8 of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, a sum of Rs. 33,773 was allowed as rebate on the finished articles of industrial manufacture sold and delivered outside the State.

332. The system of licenses was freely availed of by dealers. Penalty licenses were issued in cases where applications were made for giving retrospective effect to the licenses. The total number of articles entitled to rebate was 62.

333. The year under report being the first year of the introduction of the Sales Tax, the response in the matter of submission of statutory returns by the dealers was not quite good. Assessments had therefore to be made on estimates in a large number of cases subject, however, to finalisation after the receipt of annual returns of turnover.

(iv) Stamps.

334. Out of the total stock of 2,17,85,100 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,25,34,957, 1,63,93,956 stamps of the value of Rs. 54,16,922 were issued to the several District Depots, leaving a closing balance of 53,91,144 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 71,18,035 at the end of the year.

335. The total revenue realised from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 47,60,428 (Rs. 41,14,428). The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 10,02,789 (Rs. 5,97,539) showing an increase of Rs. 4,05,250 over that of the previous year, which was mainly due to the refunds of stamp papers, discount on sale of stamps and payments to local bodies under Entertainment Tax Stamps.

336. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,61,350 due to Government under institution fees awarded in

Forma Pauperis suits, a sum of Rs. 31,254 was recovered and Rs. 21,584 was remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 2,08,512 to be recovered at the end of the year.

337. Orders were issued in March 1949, sanctioning the levy of additional stamp duty at one per cent of the value of the instruments of transfer relating to immoveable properties of the Chitaldrug Municipality. The levy of the Municipal surcharge at one per cent on the consideration of the properties of the Davangere Municipality was sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1949. Orders were passed in May 1949 of remitting the duties with which all instruments executed in connection with the business of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration constituted under the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (Central Act XII of 1948) were chargeable under the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900, with effect from 1st June 1948.

(v) Mysore Government Insurance Department.

Official Branch.

338. Out of 11,633 (3,163) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 7,598 (2,075) were accepted, of which 4,015 being cases of first insurance and 3,583 of further insurance. Two thousand two hundred and fourteen proposals were rejected and cancelled on medical and other grounds.

Policies.

339. Out of 7,927 (2,460) proposals accepted, including 329 pending at the beginning of the year, 6,472 (2,072) resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 68,98,496 (Rs. 22,15,333) with a monthly premium of Rs. 27,632 (Rs. 9,217). Of the remaining 1,455 (388) proposals, 32 (59) were cancelled and in the case of 1,423 (329), treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

340. During the year, 10,587 (12,448) proposals for Rs. 1,43,29,900 (Rs. 1,58,09,700) were received in the Public Branch. Including 198 pending at the beginning of the year, 9,464 proposals were accepted and 583 were rejected or postponed and 281 were cancelled, leaving a balance of 457 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 6,72,700 pending at the end of the year. Of the accepted proposals, 8,843 proposals resulted in policies assuring for Rs. 1,17,64,200 with an annual premium of about Rs. 6,75,111 as against 10,969 policies for Rs. 1,38,90,200 with an annual premium of Rs. 7,75,558 in the previous year.

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Motor Branch.

341. The Motor Insurance Scheme which was started in July 1946 continued to show good progress during the year. Insurance cover is granted to all types of motor vehicles, as required by the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1946. This branch covered risks for about 3,000 vehicles getting a premium income of Rs. 2,35,000. The premium rates are competitive and the benefits conferred are attractive. In spite of the keen competition from private companies in the State, the Motor Branch was able to secure a good share of the business.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

342. The total number of accounts on the books at the end of the year was 86,748(83,221).

343. The total deposits in the year amounted to Rs. 1,90,93,613 and the withdrawals Rs. 1,85,21,276. The receipts have exceeded the withdrawals by Rs. 5,72,337. The withdrawals have, however, exceeded the deposits in the State Huzur Treasury, Tumkur, Shimoga and Mysore District Treasuries. The balance at the credit of the current account at the end of the year was Rs. 2,52.24,577 (Rs. 2,42,84,455). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,66,741 (Rs. 3,47,337). Excluding the special deposits on behalf of funds, the number of depositors with balance of Rs. 5,000 and above was 671(681) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 81,87,762 (Rs. 84,15,736), the average balance for each depositor being Rs. 12,202 (Rs. 12,358.)

Collecting savings banks.

344. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks Scheme were Rs. 70,950 and Rs. 87,992 respectively. The balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 2,82,497.

Fixed deposits.

345. The amount received under this head was Rs. 27,29,619. The amount of refunds and payments aggregated to Rs. 48,69,727, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 91, 77,692 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,02,069 was paid during the year as interest on fixed deposits.

Savings certificates.

346. The receipts and withdrawals during the year under the scheme was Rs. 28,24,055 and Rs. 22,59,990 respectively leaving a closing balance of Rs. 80,73,051 at the end of the year.

347. The financial limit of Rs. 10,000 in respect of individual holdings was removed in January 1949.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

348. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,71,161 (1,88,71,161) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 13,82,774 (13,82,774) acres and 79,69,594 (86,62,701) acres consisting of minor inams, forests, uncultivable waste, which were not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 95,18,793 (88,25,686) acres available for cultivation.

349. The net area cropped during the year was 64,08,270 (64,23,987) acres.

350. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,53 151 (12,52,251) with an area of 84,08,765 (82,07,156) acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

351. In Government villages, 6,484 (6,625) darkhast and other miscellaneous records were disposed of and measurements were made in 13,655 (13,019) survey numbers involving an extent of 53,343 (53,931) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 5,147 (5,685) survey numbers comprising an area of 22,553 (24,997) acres in 2,226 (1,798) villages, Bandh Pahani of 4,936 (5,564) survey numbers was done in 2,077 (1,815) villages. One hundred and ninety-eight (240) cases of encroachment were detected. Forty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-five (40,035) mutation hissas were measured.

352. Detailed survey was done in 15 (27) Inam villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,059 (2,043) and the area involved was 4,389 (8,026) acres. Resurvey was conducted in one village comprising 36 survey numbers with an extent of 34 acres.

353. Original classification work was carried out in 12 (13) Inam villages comprising of 1,271(1,450) survey numbers with an extent of 5,167 acres and there were no cases of re-classification.

354. Hissa survey work was done in 10 (19) Inam villages. The number of hissas measured was 4,086 (11,529). In addition, 7,858 (676) hissas were checked. Bandh Pahani of 1,388 (1664) survey numbers was done in 13 (13) Inam Villages.

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355. The Record of Rights Staff attended to the preparation of Records of Rights and Index of Land Registers in respect of six taluks. The number of entries made in the two registers were 16,181 and 13,110 respectively.

356. Detailed survey settlement was introduced into 6 Inam villages. Revision settlement was introduced to sarvamanya Purigal and Kaglipura villages of Malvalli Taluk.

357. (i) Questions relating to measurement of lands acquired for the Telephone Factory comprising an extent of 615 acres,

(ii) measurement of lands connected with the Remote Receiving Station, comprising 10 survey numbers with an extent of 32 acres,

(iii) Measurement of lands in Subbaraya Nagenahalli, Doddaballapur Taluk in 14 blocks covering an area of 70 acres and 10 guntas,

(iv) Measurement of lands in Jalahalli village Bangalore North Taluk, with an extent of 200 acres,

(v) Encroachment in the tank bed of Hesaraghatta (tank) village, Bangalore North Taluk 42 blocks involving an extent of 109 acres,

(vi) Measurement of lands leased to the Mysore Stone-ware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., 2 blocks measuring 30 acres,

(vii) Preparation of copies of District maps marking out Rural Welfare Centres and other particulars,

(viii) Measurement of lands acquired by the Forest Department in Marenahalli and Marasandra villages, Devanhalli taluk with an extent of 975 acres,

(ix) Measurement of lands pertaining to Jalari Lac Reserve belonging to the Forest Department near Doresanipalya, Bangalore South taluk, involving 20 survey numbers with an extent of 155 acres,

(x) Measurement of part-irrigable lands under Ramaswami Channel and Viswesvaraya (Irwin) Canal Works in T.-Narsipur Taluk, comprising an extent of 1,959 acres, were among the special items of work attended to by the departmental staff during the year.

358. The decennial revision of potgi was done in respect of 723 (712) villages and the potgi was re-fixed in the case of 748 (1,019) villages.

359. The Survey Training which was started in the previous years was completed during the year. Arrangements were also made to impart survey training to two Assistant Commissioners.

360. The Record of Rights Scheme was introduced into all the taluks of the State. Final notification under Section 4 (2) of the Records of Rights Act was also announced in respect of all the taluks, including Yelandur and Periyapatna taluks.

361. The Land Records and Record of Rights Staff and the mobile parties detected 198 cases of encroachment of Government land, comprising an extent of 106 acres with a probable assessment of Rs. 153.

362. Maps of 182 (97) villages were prepared and the total survey numbers comprised in these maps were 24,129 (4,253). The printing of original maps of 162 Government and Inam villages was attended to during the year.

363. Proposals in respect of the re-organisation of the Survey Department, amalgamating both land Records and Record of Rights establishments, the taking up of property survey in Bangalore City, the second revision settlement in respect of the several taluks of the State, the revision of the Survey Manual and the taking up of Inam survey work were some of the schemes under the consideration of Government during the year.

364. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,31,344 (Rs. 3,86,523).

(iii) Land Revenue.

"Grow More Food" Scheme.

365. The several concessions granted under the scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 2,95,508 acres of land (wet 23,005 acres, dry 2,72,503 acres) was granted under the scheme from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year, excluding the extent of 55,940 acres of land, the grant of which was cancelled for failure to bring it under cultivation as per rules. So far an extent of 1,97,911 acres (wet 13,302 acres, dry 1,84,608 acres) of land has been brought under cultivation till the end of the year.

Assessed Waste Lands.

366. Out of an area of 6,96,479 (7,22,154) of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 29,845 (32,985) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 37,347 (Rs. 55,955) was taken up for cultivation. The

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total area relinquished was 3,372 (3,726) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 4,996 (Rs. 5,836). There was a net increase of 26,473 (29,263) acres with an assessment of Rs. 32,351 (Rs. 50,119).

Alienation.

367. A total extent of 324 (299) acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 194 (234) was alienated for non-agricultural purposes.

Darkhasts.

368. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 5,476 (4,463) and 23,587 (16,760) darkhasts were received during the year, bringing the total to be dealt with to 29,063 (21,223). Of these, 21,989 (15,688) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7,074 (5,535) at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 75·6 as against 71·6 in the previous year. The extent of lands granted for cultivation was 51,363 (37,725) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 61,957 (Rs. 48,193). A sum of Rs. 6,03,457 (Rs. 3,89,393) was realised from the sale of these lands. An extent of 30 (8) acres of land was granted for gram cultivation in the Kolar District. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven (1,058) acres of land were granted for cultivation on Eksal tenure. An extent of 585 (806) acres was granted for planting timber, fruit and fuel trees. Nine hundred and forty-eight (606) acres under the tank beds were granted for temporary cultivation. An extent of 8,997 (3,298) acres of land was granted to Depressed Classes during the year.

Grant of lands to military men.

369. There were 100 (94) applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 257 (185) fresh applications were received during the year making a total of 357 (279) to be dealt with. One hundred and ninety-four (179) applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 163 (100) at the end of the year. The extent of lands granted to military men was 126 (156) acres.

Grant of lands to Depressed Classes.

370. Seven hundred and twenty-five (326) applications for lands under the Depressed Class Concession Rules were pending at the beginning of the year and 3,582 (1,796) were received during the year, making a total of 4,307 (2,122) applications to be dealt with. Of these, 3,285 (1,397) were disposed of during the year. An extent of 8,997 (3,998) acres of land was granted under these rules.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

371. The total area under occupation during the year was 82,34,318 (81,85,639) acres, showing an increase of 48,679 acres.

372. The net area cropped was 64,08,200 (64,50,632) acres, showing a decrease of 42,362 acres. The percentage of fallows to the area under occupation for the State was 21·13 against 18.2 in the previous year. The percentage of lands allowed to lie fallow was the highest in the Chickmagalur District and the lowest in the Bangalore District.

Special Irrigation Works.

373. The entire channel lengths of Visvesvaraya Canal Main, Maddur, Keragode, Cauvery Branches and the several distributaries of Lokasara, Hebbakavadi, Nidaghatta, Thuraganur, Shimsha and Kowdley Sub-Branches continued to be in service during the year. The total extent of land to be irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar Channels was limited to 10,180 acres. The total extent of land cropped under " Kartiki " and " Vaisakhi " was 8,698 acres and 1,695 acres respectively.

374. The raiyats in all the forty channel villages availed of the concessions provided by the Government from time to time for expansion of cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar Channels. The area under paddy which was 1,465 acres in 1947-48 increased to 2,313 acres in 1948-49. The area under ragi which was 1,690 acres in 1947-48 rose to 2,128 acres in 1948-49. The total area under select crops in Vani Vilas Sagar rose from 9,301 acres to 10,393 acres. The Standing Consultative Committee met several times in the year to discuss the various problems pertaining to the development of irrigated tract. With a view to finding out the area under unauthorised occupation in the channel fed area, a Special Amildar with a sufficient survey staff was posted to survey the unauthorisedly cultivated area.

Collection of Land Revenue.

375. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,54,69,637 (Rs. 1,51,79,138). There was thus an increase of Rs. 2,90,499 under the total demand which was due to the grant of lands under the Grow More Food Scheme and other rules. A sum of Rs. 1,42,28,092 (Rs. 1,38,30,671), inclusive of a remission of Rs. 3,77,037 was collected. The percentage of collection to current demand during the year was 95·0 against 94·5 in the preceding year.

Coercive processes.

376. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 1,14,962 (1,02,231) and a sum of Rs. 9,30,033 (Rs. 10,51,088) was realised.

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Distress Relief.

377. There was no distress as such in any part of the State during the year. But owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the tanks in the Kolar District particularly did not get their normal supply of water and wet crops in almost all the Taluks of the District suffered a loss. For the same reason, dry crops such as ragi and jola in the Taluks of Chamarajanagar, Krishnarajanagar, Nanjangud, T.-Narasipur and Periyapatna failed partially. The mungar rains were also untimely and inadequate in some Districts. Crops in a few villages of Honnali taluk suffered for want of rains and a few Village Panchayet Works were carried out in these villages with a view to affording relief to the villagers. However, there was no sign of distress anywhere in the State and hence no relief measures were considered necessary.

378. As sufficient quantities of fodder for cattle and drinking water for both men and cattle were available in all the parts of the State, no special measures in this connection were considered necessary.

379. With a view to improve the millet position in the State, certain concessions for the cultivation of Kar Ragi and Kar Paddy during the summer months of the year in the Visvesvaraya Canal area and other parts of the State were sanctioned. Loans and advances were sanctioned liberally as usual during the year.

380. Remissions amounting to Rs. 3,73,037 were sanctioned. The scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts of the State. This scheme was extended for a further period of 3 years from 1st July 1947. The maximum limit of subsidy from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per well in all the Districts was enhanced.

381. With a view to stepping up food production in the State, food crops only were ordered to be grown for a period of 5 years under wells for which subsidy was sanctioned. A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs in the annual budget for 1948-49 was sanctioned which was subsequently raised by a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs bringing the total grant under the scheme to Rs. 9 lakhs. One thousand four hundred and five wells were completed during the year and 2,465 wells were under progress, the number of wells completed so far being 5,082. An extent of 9,555 acres was brought under cultivation yielding food grains to an extent of 26,587 pallas.

382. The scheme was very popular in the Maidan districts, *viz.*, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Bangalore and has been serving a very useful purpose in increasing food production in the State.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

383. Two thousand seven hundred and eight decrees involving Rs. 3,64,609 were pending execution at the beginning of the year and 1,319 decrees for a sum of Rs. 2,24,861 were received during the year making a total of 4,027 decrees amounting to Rs. 5,89,470 for disposal. Of these, 1,648 decrees were executed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,64,544 was recovered leaving a balance of 2,379 decrees amounting to Rs. 3,24,927.

384. The number of decrees pending execution was the heaviest in the Mysore District, *viz.*, nine hundred and nineteen decrees involving Rs. 1,02,951. The special staff employed for the execution of Co-operative Society decrees in the Mysore City and Bangalore North Taluk was continued during the year.

385. The Debt Conciliation Scheme was in force in 24 taluks at the beginning of the year. The scheme was introduced into the Taluks of Anekal and Nelamangala. There were 78 cases involving a debt of Rs. 1,82,558 pending at the beginning of the year; 87 cases involving a debt of Rs. 1,87,880 were received during the year making a total of 165 cases with an aggregate debt of Rs. 3,70,438 for disposal. Out of these, 101 cases for a sum of Rs. 2,28,667 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 64 cases amounting to Rs. 1,41,771 at the end of the year. Due partly to improved economic condition of the agricultural class in general in recent years on account of the high prices of food grains, the indebted ryots did not seek the aid of these Boards in as great a measure as they were doing in the past.

District and Taluk Conferences.

386. District Conferences were held in all the districts and Taluk Conferences in all the taluks in the State. Silver cups and medals were awarded at the District Conference at Mandya to some of the Village Panchayets in recognition of the good work done by them.

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Area under select crops.

387. The total area cultivated with the six selected crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar (cholam), sugarcane and cotton in the several Districts of the State was as follows :—

		Acres	Acres
Paddy	...	7,69,495	7,59,898
Ragi	...	19,52,175	18,58.941
Horsegram	...	7,66,656	8,62,594
Cholam	...	5,38,973	4,27,100
Sugarcane	...	48,730	50,075
Cotton	...	63,939	50,515

388. There was an increase in the total extent cultivated under paddy, ragi, jowar and cotton crops, while under sugarcane and horsegram. there was some decrease.

Loans and Advances.

389. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 4,74,310 (Rs. 2,54,873) were disbursed. Three thousand two hundred and two applications for takavi loan amounting to Rs. 11,22,890 were dealt with during the year. One thousand four hundred and sixteen applications for a loan of Rs. 3,37,620 were sanctioned. Seven hundred and three applications for a sum of Rs. 2,72,998 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 40·90 per cent of the preceding year.

390. Five hundred and eighty-five applications for Land Improvement Loans involving a sum of Rs. 2,33,445 were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 47·3 per cent as against 46·5 per cent of the preceding year.

Record of Rights.

391. The Scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into all the Government villages and some of the surveyed and settled Inam villages in the State. There were 62,430 mutation cases pending and 2,02,704 cases were received during the year. Of these, 1,89,677 cases were disposed of leaving 75,457 cases pending at the end of the year.

Tanks.

392. There were in all 2,656 (2,656) major and 21,053 (21,053) minor tanks. Two hundred and seven major works (including restoration of major tanks and river channels) were in progress, and 204 minor tanks were restored at a cost of Rs. 24,26,789 and Rs. 8,59,200 respectively.

Chowtayi tanks.

393. The number of chowtayi tanks was 189 (190) and the maximum amount of remission that could be granted in respect of them was Rs. 3,369 (Rs. 3,368). Concessions to the extent of Rs. 562 were withheld in respect of 63 tanks. The number of tank panchayets in the State was 104 (104.)

Village Forests.

394. There were 241 (240) village forests in the State. The number of avenue trees planted was 89,633 (45,171), the largest number of trees planted being in the Tumkur and Mysore Districts.

Toll-gates.

395. There were 50 toll-gates and 12 check-gates. All the 9 interior toll-gates and 36 frontier toll-gates with 12 check-gates were run departmentally. The remaining 5 frontier toll-gates with their 3 check gates were let out on contract. The income from departmental toll-gates was Rs. 1,36,804 (Rs. 1,14,146).

General.

396. The seasonal conditions during the year were not so favourable. The rainfall during the year was less and untimely in some parts and inadequate in many Districts. The yield of paddy crop except under river channels was not satisfactory. The outturn of dry crops was fair. In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the economic condition of both the agricultural and commercial classes was satisfactory owing to the high prices of commercial and food crops. The revenue collections during the year was better than in the preceding year and seasonal remissions were granted liberally in all the Districts, the largest being in Kolar District.

397. With a view to improving the food position in the State, certain concessions for the cultivation of kar ragi and kar paddy were sanctioned during the summer months of the year in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area and other parts of the State. The scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts and the maximum limit of subsidy was also raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per well. All the concessional measures for the production of more grains continued during the year. A three-year plan to step up food production in the State at a total cost of Rs. 18 crores—both recurring and non-recurring—in order to make it self-sufficient with the active collaboration of the Government of India was under active consideration.

398. A new scheme for Rural Development was inaugurated during the year. Under the scheme, the District Development and Taluk Development Committees consisting of non-official gentlemen were made responsible for the development work in rural areas.

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399 With a view to ensuring intensive work in the field of rural development and food procurement, the number of Hoblies or Circles in the State was almost doubled with a corresponding increase in the number of Revenue Inspectors and the latter were placed in charge of compact circles, the average number of villages in each Circle being limited to about 20 or 25.

400 His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to tour in Kolar and Hassan Districts.

(iv) Transfers of land

401 There were 13,413 (19,466) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 75,853 (87,503) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 1,15,899 (81,741), involving 3,46,111 (7,13,026) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages

402 There was an increase in the rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour and of the rates of cart-hire, as compared with the previous year due to the rise in the price of food grains and other essential articles of living. The various Government industrial concerns, irrigation works and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department also provided sufficient labour not only to the labour classes but also to the poor agriculturists.

Emigration and Immigration.

403 There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of employment except a few labourers in search of labour in the industrial concerns and coffee estates. Refugees from some parts of India have come and settled down in the City area and surroundings.

404 In the Manjarabad, Alur, Belur, Chickmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa Taluks, there was the usual influx of labourers from parts of North and South Canara Districts to the Coffee, Cardamom and Tea Estates and Paddy Fields during the working season. There was the usual influx of labourers during the agricultural season from North and South Canara into the Malnad Taluks of Sagar, Sorab, Hosanagar and Tirthahalli for employment in wet and garden lands. About 2,000 persons immigrated into Sagar Taluk for employment in Mahatma Gandhi Hidro-Electric

works. People from Nagamangala Taluk emigrated as usual to Coffee Estates in Nilgiris, the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravathi and people from Krishnarajpet Taluks to Coffee Estates in Coorg and Nilgiris. The Labour class got sufficient work during the year. The several large irrigation works under execution in the several parts of the State and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department and under the Rural Development Scheme provided sufficient labour to the people in the State in need of employment.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

405 Fifty land inams of an aggregate area of 539 acres and 8 guntas were resumed. The resumption resulted in a decrease of about Rs. 289 in the revenue under Jodi and a net increase of about Rs. 366 in Land Revenue. Original survey was conducted in 15 Inam Villages, comprising 1,059 survey numbers with an area of 4,389 acres. Classification was done in 12 Inam Villages comprising 1,271 survey numbers with an area of 5,166 acres and 30 guntas. There were no cases of re-classification during the year. Re-survey was conducted in a village comprising 36 survey numbers with an area of 34 acres and 8 guntas. Hissa survey was done in 10 Inam Villages, the number of hissas measured being 4,086. In addition, 7,858 hissas were checked. *Bandh pahani* was done in 13 Inam villages comprising 1,388 survey numbers.

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

406 Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 15,73,446 (15,28,026) pallas of paddy, 1,93,894 (50,145) pallas of ragi, 12,170 (22,033) pallas of jola and 4,052 (5,101) pallas of other foodgrains were acquired during the year. The seasonal conditions during the year not having been satisfactory, the yield of crops, particularly the dry crops, was low. The final estimates of production of the different grains for the Karthiki harvest were as follows:—

		Acreage.	*Production (Pallas.)*
Paddy	...	7,67,956	49,37,298
Ragi	...	19,16,372	34,07,346
Jola	...	3,33,144	4,32,578
Minor Millets.	...	3,87,701	3,62,376

407 The basic plan for 1949 was formulated with effect from January 1949. As against the State's declared deficit of 1,80,000 tons, the ceiling import quota for 1949 was fixed at 1,00,000 tons consisting of 24,000 tons of rice, 25,000 tons of wheat and wheat products and 51,000 tons of millets. In October 1948, the State was allotted 400 tons of rice from Coorg. The total allotment of rice from Coorg under the Khariff Plan 1949-50 was in all 8,300 tons. But since intimation of the allotment of 1,500 tons of rice was received only in June 1949 by which time monsoon in Coorg had commenced, no despatch of the additional quantity was made before the end of the year.

408 Owing to the unexpected delay in the supplies of rice and wheat to the State from overseas imports and the consequent threat of breakdown in the system of rationing in January 1949, the State had to arrange for a loan of 1,600 tons of rice, and 1,100 tons of wheat from Madra on replacement basis.

409. The year was marked by a change in the policy of Government regarding control over essential foodgrains. In accordance with the recommendations of the Premiers' and Food Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in September 1948 convened for suggesting measures for countering the then general rise in prices, including those of foodgrains, the Government of India decided that control over foodgrains should be reimposed immediately and that there must be maximum internal procurement and rationing in each area, the aim being to enforce uniform standards of rationing and monopoly procurement and to achieve by October 1949, the position regarding monopoly procurement and rationing, which existed in November 1947 and thereby bring about a gradual reduction of the prices of foodgrains to a reasonable level. In consonance with this All-India Policy and with the approval of the Representative Assembly, 1948, the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order of 1948 was promulgated on 4th November 1948.

410. In reimposing controls, it was the intention of Government to ensure that not only did the grower get an economically remunerative price for his produce but also to see that the rates offered were, as far as possible, in parity with those prevailing in the neighbouring Provinces. Accordingly, the procurement prices of paddy which varied between Rs. 15-4-0 and Rs. 17-0-0 per palla in respect of the first variety and Rs. 13-4-0 and Rs. 15-0-0 per palla in respect of the second variety were increased to Rs. 22 and Rs. 20 per palla. The price of millets which varied between Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 17-8-0 was also increased to Rs. 20 per palla. This increase in procurement prices was generally well-received by the producers. The increase in the purchase price involved Government in a subsidy of Rs. 29,41,983 on locally procured grains during the year.

411. In January 1949, Government enhanced from 12 ozs. to 1·2 lbs. or half a seer per adult per diem, the allowances to exempted holders living in rationed areas but actually cultivating the land. In order to encourage voluntary surrender of foodgrains, Government announced in March 1949 the grant of a bonus of Rs. 2 per palla of paddy, ragi and jola to all those who delivered grain in excess of their assessed surplus in respect of such excess and to the exempted holders in respect of such quantity as they

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delivered. Orders were also issued in April 1949 permitting the growers to exchange one grain for another with a view to affording necessary facilities for them.

412. With a view to maximise internal procurement, a Food Procurement Drive under the immediate presence and guidance of the Honourable Ministers was organised for a week from 6th March 1949 throughout the State, the quantities actually acquired during the period being 75,000 pallas of paddy and 15,000 pallas of millets. To supplement the stock of foodgrains and as a short-term measure for increasing the production and minimising dependence on the Centre, the Government inaugurated at the beginning of the latter half of the year a scheme for encouraging cultivation of summer crops—"Kar Ragi and Kar Paddy"—offering attractive facilities and concessions to the producers of these crops.

413. As one of the measures for implementing the policy of attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of food requirements of the State, all industrial concerns were directed to grow foodgrains either on their lands or in the lands to be leased to them by Government and that the concerns should give priority to this important national work. The following quantities of foodgrains were acquired during the year:—

Paddy	...	. .	15,73,446	pallas
Ragi	...	...	1,93,894	,,
Jola	...	...	12,170	,,
Minor millets	...	...	4,052	,,

414. Special arrangements were made as in previous years to supply foodgrains to plantation labour. The overall scale of rations for them was enhanced from 10 ozs. to 11·5 ozs. in May 1949. The Mysore State Railway continued to be an independent unit for distribution of foodgrains to their employees as in previous years and supplies were made to them on monthly bulk allotment basis. Bulk supplies were made to the Mysore State Troops and their families through the Mysore Lancers' Co-operative Society. The scale of rations allowed to the combatants and recruits of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard and Own Infantry were enhanced to 22 and 25 ozs. respectively per head per day consequent on the taking over of these units also by the Mysore State Troops.

415. The Civil Station, Bangalore, continued as an independent unit for rationing. The retail selling rates of foodgrains prevailing in the Civil Station before the retrocession were revised so as to be identical with those prevailing in the City but this measure involved an additional subsidy to Government on account of the wholesalers employed in the Civil Station for storage of foodgrains.

416. The following figures furnish the stocks of foodgrains in the State at the end of the year :—

Foodgrain	Position on 30-6-48	Position on 30-6-49
1. Paddy	4,04,797	5,52,766
2. Rice	1,11,401	1,34,828
3. Ragi	21,588	1,42,371
4. Broken Rice	3,044	3,262
5. Jola including Milo	38,240	23,316
6. Wheat	45,322	19,814
7. Wheat products	3,372	6,945
8. Maize	497	11,213
9. Minor Millets	153	3,657

417. The increase in the stock position at the end of the year over the corresponding period of the previous year is attributable partly to the abandonment of procurement brought about during the previous year as also to the comparatively better supplies arranged by the Government of India during the latter half of 1948-49.

418. The inter-district movement of foodgrains was primarily confined to rice from the districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur to the principal deficit areas, *viz.*, Bangalore City and Civil Station, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Fields and Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Ragi was moved also from Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug Districts mainly to the aforesaid deficit areas during the latter half of the year.

419. The usual measures of preservation, pest control and sanitation were conducted periodically in all Government godowns and Emergency Depots in Bangalore City. Rationing.

420. Statutory rationing was given up in 12 of the towns where it was in force till 30th June 1948. It was retained in only 4 cities, *viz.*, Bangalore City including Civil Station, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere. With the reimposition of controls, action

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was taken to call for declarations and issue new ration cards in towns where legal rationing was in force till 1st July 1948 but later removed. In spite of absence of rationing in these places, informal rationing was continued on a satisfactory scale.

421. As a natural corollary to the foodgrains control policy and with a view to husband the limited stocks, strict austerity measures were brought into force during the year. The Mysore Food Order, 1946, was superseded by the Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and Others) Order of 1949, issued in January 1949. This order prohibited the preparation for sale or sale of common eatables known as 'idlies and doses' and other eatables of similar kind whether involving the use of rationed commodities or pulses or not. Towards the end of the year in view of the continued representations of the Hotel Proprietors' Association and the desire expressed by the general public, the restrictions relating to the working hours of catering establishments were ordered to be withdrawn.

Sugar.

422. The "Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1947" continued to be in force during the year. The Sugar Company, Mandya, produced a total quantity of 27,321 tons of sugar. Since the Sugar Company urged for the disposal of its calculated surplus of sugar for the season to the extent of one lakh of bags over and above the State's requirements, permission was given to them to export 8,000 tons of sugar outside the State. The free export of articles of confectionery like chocolates, sweets and peppermints, etc., was continued during the year in view of the favourable sugar position in the State.

423 A quantity of 250 bags of sugar per month was supplied to Coorg during the year.

Jaggery.

424. Jaggery was fairly well available in the open market although there was some increase in its price.

Vegetable Oil Products.

425. The Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1948, continued to be in force. There were 1,764 dealers all over the State licensed by the Department to sell these products at the end of the year. Supplies of these products were easily obtainable.

426. Free export of miscellaneous commodities like onions, chillies, horsegram and tamarind continued to remain

unaffected and local supplies of these products continued to be satisfactory.

427. The ban imposed on the export of groundnut was temporarily lifted on 13th August, 1948, till the end of September 1948. This relaxation was continued till the end of October 1948 and the ban was again re-imposed in November 1948 with a view to conserving the supplies of oil-cake, a manure of vital importance to the agriculturist.

Kerosene Oil.

428. Consequent on the re-imposition of control over kerosene oil towards the end of the previous year, it was available to the public at reasonable prices during the year. In July 1948, the Government of India intimated the increase in the allotment of kerosene oil to the State to an extent of 55 per cent of the current releases. The Burmah-Shell Company enhanced their quota by more than 30 per cent from May 1949 and with this increased supply, it was possible to arrange liberal supplies to all areas. In June 1949, Government permitted two new importing oil companies, *viz.*, the Continental Oil Company and the Cities' Service Oil Company to market their kerosene in the Mysore State. The basic rate of kerosene was reduced by 5 annas per unit of 8 gallons from 23rd April 1949. Government exempted kerosene oil from the levy of sales tax on 21st January 1949.

Fuel Supplies.

429. The supply of fuel to Bangalore City and Civil Station through the agency of Bangalore Fuel Supply and Transport Company was continued during the year. The Government Fuel Reserve Depot located in the Dharmambudi tank was removed and a common Reserve Depot for both the City and the Civil Station was opened at the Civil Station. A reserve stock of 5,000 tons has been built up in this Reserve Depot to meet emergencies.

Food Councils.

430. A joint meeting of the Central Food Council and the City Food Council was held on 31st August 1948 under the presidency of the Chief Minister. The Central Food Council and the City Food Councils of Bangalore and Mysore were reconstituted in February 1949. The reconstituted Central Food Council met three times during the year and the following were a few of the more important recommendations made by the Central Food Council and accepted by Government :--

1. Option to surplus holders to surrender rice instead of paddy ;

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2. Delegation of powers to Revenue Inspectors to issue permits for hulling private paddy up to five pallas;

3. Abandonment of polish to rice;

4. Relaxation of restrictions regarding hours of business in the hotels and restaurants;

5. Hulling of private paddy to the extent of 20 seers without permit, and

6. Prohibition of preparation of 'Idlies' and 'Doses' in hotels.

Detection of Food Offences.

431. There were 565 cases of prosecution for food offences pending at the beginning of the year. One thousand five hundred and fifty-seven fresh cases were filed bringing the total to 2,122 for disposal. Of these, 1,499 cases were disposed of, 1,115 cases ending in conviction, 374 in acquittal or discharge and 10 cases being withdrawn. Six hundred and twenty-three cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

432. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the grant of rewards in the first instance. An additional sum of Rs. 5,000 was later on sanctioned for the Mysore District as the first allotment of Rs. 1,500 to the District was found to be inadequate.

433. There were 50 lorries under the control of the Department at the beginning of the year. The Department realised a sum of Rs. 4,60,425 by the disposal of 143 unserviceable lorries. The transport section, which was working independently, was diabanded during the year as a measure of retrenchment.

434. Foodgrains of the value of Rs. 3,73,16,799 were purchased locally and Rs. 5,22,34,652 from outside the State. The sales during the period amounted to Rs. 6,29,82,293 and the stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 2.08,07,136. The contribution received from the Government of India towards the relief in subsidy and bonus on locally procured grains was Rs. 80,13,343. The net deficit for the year was Rs. 1,09,15,544 exclusive of the subsidy on foodgrains in the Civil Station area which amounted to Rs. 41,46,159. Thus the total subsidy for the State including Civil Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 1,50,61,703.

435. The net deficit to the Food Supplies Department from the inception of the scheme up to 30th June 1949 and

during the year amounted to Rs. 4,59,91,070 and Rs. 1,50,61,703 respectively. The food position caused some anxiety during the months of November and December 1948, but thanks to the timely assistance from the Centre, the difficulty was tided over.

(ii) Civil Supplies

436 The control over cloth and yarn was reimposed in the State in August 1948, in consonance with the policy laid down by the Government of India with a view to preventing hoarding and profiteering by the merchants dealing in cloth and yarn. There was a departure from the system obtaining during the period of previous control, in that three agencies namely, nominees, wholesalers and retail cloth dealers were instituted for the movement of goods from the mills to the consumers, with suitable margins of profits. There were 22 nominees, 292 wholesale cloth dealers inclusive of 5 co-operative societies and 9,057 retail cloth dealers and 787 co-operative societies, dealing in retail cloth business in the State. While issuing licenses to dealers, it was seen that no dealer got more than one margin of profit. The entire production of cloth from local mills was allotted to the State during the year. But in the case of Binnys, only 41 per cent of the production was left to the State, while the rest was allotted to the other Provinces and States by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Textiles.

437 There was a uniform accumulation of stocks with the nominees, wholesalers and retailers. With the imposition of Excise duty, Sales Tax and payment of Octroi and other incidental charges, the retail rate of superfine goods worked out to about 50 per cent over the ex-mill rate. Though there was heavy accumulation of stocks of cloth, deficiency in sarees and dhoties was felt to some extent in the State.

438 With the reimposition of control on yarn, 8 procurers, 36 wholesalers and 374 retailers were appointed to deal in yarn during the year. Out of the 1,600 bales of yarn supplied to the State per month, 1,100 bales were allotted to the handloom industry in different parts of the State and the remaining bales were allotted to powerloom Yarn.

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factories. About 1,200 powerlooms and 35,000 handlooms were receiving yarn through licensed dealers and Government yarn depots.

439 With the advent of the use of mercerised silk with yarn for producing varieties of cloth required, the demand for yarn of count of 30's, 40's and above was considerably reduced since February 1948 and practically nil in respect of higher counts of yarn like 28's, 30's and 40's.

Cement.

440 Cement was allotted for civilian consumption on the basis of certain priorities. All applications for indigenous cement for the construction of cinema houses, drama theatres and hotels were summarily rejected and applicants were advised to apply for foreign cement, if available. The distribution of cement in the State was also decentralised, and the Amildars, the Sub-Division Officers and the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts were empowered to sanction cement within their respective jurisdictions to the extent of 5, 20 and 100 bags, respectively.

Paper.

441 There were four paper control orders in force, two of which fixed up the prices of paper, one provided for distribution and the other aimed at the economy of paper. Heavy import of foreign paper has eased the paper situation in the State.

Typewriters.

442 Typewriters to Government Departments were procured from the Government of India under an existing arrangement between this Government and the Union Government.

Enforcement.

443 On account of the keen vigilance exercised by the enforcement staff, there was a noticeable decrease during the year of anti-social activities like black-marketing hoarding and profiteering.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

(ii) Department of Agriculture

447 The agricultural season for the year was once again a sub-normal season for Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The seasonal prospects were normal and satisfactory in Mandya, Shimoga and Mysore. In Bangalore and Hassan, the season was not quite good. The heavy and continuous rain all over the State during late in July and August and the failure of the north east monsoon were the principal factors for the poor crops and the low yields. The year must be considered as the best, so far as agricultural prices are concerned, for producers and middlemen. Almost all varieties of produce fetched higher prices except few crops and commodities like jaggery.

Agricultural Education.

448 Six Agricultural Institutions—one Agricultural College, one Post Secondary School and four Kannada Agricultural Schools—were working under the Agricultural Department. Of these, the College and Post Secondary School at Hebbal continued to be under the control of the Principal and Director, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Hebbal. Besides these institutions, some Government Middle Schools and High Schools imparted agricultural education.

449 The establishment of one more Kannada Agricultural School was sanctioned in January 1949. This school which will be situated in Tarikere, Chikmagalur District will serve the needs of the malnad districts of Chikmagalur, Shimoga and part of Hassan. Several suitable sites for locating the school and hostel and the school farm were inspected and arrangements were being made to acquire about 150 acres in Sitapur Kaval, two miles from Tarikere.

450 Necessary measures were initiated to improve the school farms in several directions. The area under cultivation is being gradually increased.

Agricultural Farms.

451 Of the Departmental farms, Hebbal Farm, Nagenahalli Farm and Bikli Farm continued to be under the control of the Principal and Director, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Hebbal. The Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya (former Irwin Canal Farm), Government Experimental Farm, Babbur, Hiriyur, (Chitaldrug District), Anjanapur Farm and Anandapuram Farm

(Shimoga District) were under the control of the Agricultural Department during the year. Two more farms to be established under the post-war schemes were started at Haradanahalli near Chamarajanagar and at Yelavare, Arsikere Taluk, respectively. The Taluk Demonstration Farm, the first of a series to be established in important taluks, at Bugadanahalli (Tumkur Taluk) was continued. Besides these farms, about 20 acres in each of the nine districts were taken on lease from private holders for locating basic seed farms for the multiplication of improved paddy strains.

Government Experimental Farm, Babbur.

452 This farm was started in 1916 mainly for the elucidation of agricultural problems relating to crop production in the Vanivilas Sagar project and in the black cotton soils of Mysore State. This is the only station for breeding short and medium stapled cottons in the State. Plot trials of sugarcane varieties suitable for the Vanivilas Sagar area and investigations into the manurial requirements of crops like sugarcane and paddy were also conducted in this farm. The outstanding contribution of the farm is the evolution of Sel. 69, a fine medium staple cotton with high ginning percentage.

453 The total area of the farm is 210 acres. One hundred and thirty-eight (89) acres were under cultivation during the year. Four hundred and forty cocoanut seedlings, 70 maunds of improved cotton seeds and 26 pallas of improved paddy seeds were transferred to the agricultural depots for distribution.

Visvesvaraya Canal Farm.

454 This farm is one of the biggest irrigated farms in South India if not in the whole of India, comprising more than 600 acres of which two thirds are commanded by Visvesvaraya Canal distributaries.

455 Arrangements were completed to start a Museum plot for growing a representative collection of all the main types and strains of cereals, pulses, fibres, oil seeds, drugs and other crops from Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Madras along with those of Mysore.

Soil survey.

456 About 1,80,000 acres of lands are proposed to be brought under irrigation by building a dam across the Bhadra river at Lakkavalli. Sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and seven acres in the Taluks of Harihar and Honnali were surveyed during the year.

Cotton seed distribution scheme.

457 This scheme for the distribution of pure cotton seed (M.A.V. and Sel. 69) was started in June 1946 with the aid of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. As a result of collection and distribution of pure seed, the area under these two improved varieties is gradually increasing, the extent being 8,000 (5,700) under M.A.V. and 3,000 (450) acres, respectively.

Plant protection.

458 A Plant Protection Service was sanctioned in August 1947. According to this scheme, nine Plant Protection Assistants will be stationed in each of the nine Districts with suitable field staff and equipment. These Assistants will be constantly on the move watching out for out-breaks of pests and diseases and taking appropriate and timely measures for their prevention and control. Four thousand villages were visited and about 20,000 acres were protected against pests and diseases. Besides, 126 demonstrations were held in various parts of the State.

Agricultural Extension.

459 The reorganisation and strengthening of the District staff for extension work sanctioned in April 1947 was completed during the course of the year.

460 With the reorganisation of the development work in the State and opening of the multipurpose co-operative societies under the new Rural Development set up, the sales work was transferred to these societies. In consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, arrangements were initiated for the transfer of stock of seeds, manures, iron and steel and implements to the 760 multi.purpose co-operative societies started in the second quarter of 1949. The salesmen and fieldsmen attached to the depots and watchmen employed by the Department are being lent to these societies for a period of six months, their pay and emoluments and also the rents of godowns being debited to this department. The transfer took effect from July 1949 and after the completion of these transfers, the District staff will be able to devote their full time in visiting villages, arranging demonstrations, giving talks and the like.

Demonstrations in raiyats' holdings.

461 Two thousand, four hundred and twenty-six plots, 131 subvention plots and 506 'A' Farms were laid in the holdings of cultivators. The Demonstration plots are meant to give an ocular demonstration of the superiority of improved agricultural practices over the local methods. In subvention farms, simple varietal, cultural and manurial trials were conducted not only to serve as a

demonstration to the farmers, but also to test the suitability or otherwise of the varieties and prescriptions found significantly superior in experimental stations. For the care and pains the farmers bestow on these trials, a small subvention of Rs. 20 per acre is paid to them. In 'A' Farms, the most popular strains are multiplied for eventual purchase by the Department at a 10 per cent premium.

462. Tours, lectures, demonstrations snd exhibitions were also organised in this connection.

Expansion of cotton cultivation.

463. The Indian Central Cotton Committee is making great efforts to step up production of staple cotton, a very valuable commodity. In some parts of Mysore District, Doddahatti is being grown for a long period and attempts were therefore made to popularise M.A.V. in such areas. About 3,184 lbs. of this cotton (seed) were distributed in Hunsur, Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur and Chamarajanagar areas. In Chikmagalur District, where this cotton was introduced last year, 12 demonstration plots were laid out.

Jute cultivation.

464. The Indian Jute Committee has launched an All India Drive for increased jute production so as to become completely self-sufficient in this commodity and ensure enough raw materials for the jute mills. Two hundred and ninety lbs. of high land jute seed were distributed to 20 centres both in Malnad and Maidan. Preliminary results indicate that Shikarpur and other areas in Shimoga District may prove suitable for jute.

Introduction of new crops and crop varieties.

465. A collection of all the improved strains from different Provinces in India was made at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya.

466. Prizes for progressive farmers are intended to be awarded in each District as an incentive to them.

467. The cultivators are taking to Departmental strains of crop varieties in larger and larger numbers. The area under improved varieties was as follows :—

		Acres
Paddy	...	1,13,547
Ragi	...	1,71,232
Jola	...	1,860
Sugarcane	...	10,121
Cotton	...	7,568

468. In the channel districts of Mandya, Mysore and Hassan, nearly 90 per cent of the paddy crop belongs either to *Coimbatore sanna, ratnachudi* or *farm kaddi.* Similarly

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in the case of ragi, the popular strain H. 22 has been in distribution for over 25 years and by natural spread, has come to occupy over 50 per cent of the ragi area. Regarding sugarcane, in the whole of the Sugar Factory area in Mandya District where over 10,000 acres of sugarcane is planted, the only varieties that are released by the Department were H.M. 320 and C.O. 419. These varieties are also gradually replacing the local stripped and *Rasthali* cane in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. The Coimbatore and Mysore seedling canes have become very popular in Hassan, Shimoga, and Chikmagalur. Similarly in cotton, the local strains are gradually yielding ground to Sel. 69, Jayavant, M.A.V., etc.

Sales service.

469. There was a noticeably increased demand by the cultivators for improved seeds, and implements, manures and fertilisers. The demand was more than 100 times what it was 9 to 10 years before. The demand has already outstripped the supplies. The starting of a big 2 crore fertiliser factory near Bhadravati is under consideration. The Factory is expected to go into production in three years' time.

470. Sixteen thousand, two hundred and forty pallas of paddy, 898 pallas of ragi and 241 pallas of jola were distributed.

471. The total value of all implements, iron and steel sections sold to the raiyats was Rs. 14,05,842. Two thousand, three hundred and fifty-six ploughs, 203 cultivators, 177 jaggery boiling pans, 63 sugarcane mills and 22 persian wheels were distributed during the year.

Grow More Food Scheme.

472. For the "Grow More Food" scheme, a special officer designated as the Commissioner for Food Production was appointed, charged with the fulfilment of new programmes and policies. The main measure undertaken was an organised distribution of improved paddy seeds under departmental auspices. The two chief directions in which the campaign was pursued in Mysore, as in other parts of India were (1) extension of food area under food crops by bringing in more land under cultivation and diversion of areas devoted to non-food crops for food production and (2) intensification of production on the existing acreage by increased facilities for irrigation, distribution of improved seeds, application of compost, green

manures, oil cakes and fertilisers and providing the cultivators with the tools of their occupation like implements, iron and steel sections. Among the several concessions afforded to the cultivators were :—

1. Grant of land on a five-year lease with option to the lessee to purchase them at an upset price at the end of the lease period.
2. Lease of unoccupied irrigable land for a period of five years for temporary paddy cultivation.
3. Subsidy for sinking wells in all districts equivalent to half the cost of the well or Rs. 1,000 whichever is lower.
4. Installation of electric pumps on easy terms and low power charges for irrigation.
5. Restoration of minor tank at Government cost with little or no charge to the raiyats.
6. Cheap tractor service.
7. Sale of tractors to individual raiyats, co-operative and other institutions on hire purchase system.
8. Distribution of improved seeds at cost price.
9. Issue of seeds and manures on credit up to a limit of Rs. 100 per cultivator.
10. Award of prizes for kar ragi growers.
11. Cultivation of water receded areas.
12. Issue of green manure and fertilisers seeds at half cost.
13. Distribution of implements.
14. Grant of liberal takavi loans interest-free for purchasing agricultural requisites and land improvement.

Postwar Schemes.

473. *Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme.*— This is the first postwar scheme to be launched. The object of the scheme is to bring one third of the paddy area of the State under improved seeds evolved by the Department by direct distribution.

474. *Compost Scheme.*—This scheme, which was first launched in 1943 under the auspices of aid with a subvention from the Indian Council of Agricultural Researh, was taken over by the State Government on 1st August 1945 and continued till the end of January 1949. Fifteen lakhs sixty-one thousand and thirty-five cubic feet or 31,220 tons of compost was produced in the various

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Municipalities against 13,79,350 cubic feet during the previous year. The utilisation of town compost is spreading rapidly mainly round about important towns and cities.

475. *Regional Farms.*—The scheme for opening five regional experimental stations in the main crop regions of the State was sanctioned in November 1947. Of the five farms, only two were started during the year.

476. *Demonstration Farms.*—The opening of taluk demonstration farms was sanctioned in July 1948. Fifty such farms are proposed to be opened at the rate of five farms each year at a cost of Rs. 11·04 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1·08 lakhs recurring.

477. *Short course of agricultural training to leading farmers.*—Another batch of leading farmers–286 in number–was given a short course of training in modern methods of farming at the Visvesvaraya Canal Farm from 14th to 29th November 1948. A free grant of Rs. 25 was made to each delegate to cover his boarding and travelling charges. A special campus was got up in a healthy spot near the Hostel and a number of kitchens run.

478. *Tractor and Lorry Service.*—In order to bring a large area of current fallows under cultivation and a considerable area of virgin land under the plough, a scheme for State-wide tractor service was launched in the latter part of 1947-48. The Department operated with 150 tractors.

479. The Department transports seeds, manures, implements, iron and steel, etc., from rail heads to the agricultural depots and sub depots in the interior parts of the State through lorries maintained by it for the purpose. Arrangements were also made to transport compost from compost depots to rural areas within a radius of eight miles from the depots at the low rate of four annas per ton-mile.

(iii) Sericulture.

Market Conditions of Silk Industry.

480. Cheap Italian silk which had been imported on the validity of licenses issued previous to the ban placed on the imports of foreign silk during the early part of the year seriously competed with the indigenous silk, whose cost of production remained high on account of high labour charges,

high cost of food-grains and other commodities. This position eased in the latter part of the year, when stocks of foreign silk were soon sold out.

481. The price of reeling cocoons ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0 per lb. and the price of charka raw silk from Rs. 16 to Rs. 36 per lb. Maximum prices were witnessed during the last quarter of the year.

482. One thousand and two hundred bales of Japanese silk, which were allotted to the Mysore Government, out of 3,000 bales imported by the Government of India, as war reparations, were remaining unsold during the previous year as the imports had not been completely stopped. The ban placed on imports of foreign silk at the end of January 1948, effectively operated during the year, and the entire stock was sold at rates favourable to the local industry, *viz.*, round about economic cost of production of local silk, *i.e.*, Rs. 31-12-0, the price fixed by the Indian Tariff Board.

Mulberry Cultivation.

483. The area under mulberry in the Sericultural Districts of the State was roughly computed to be 78,000 acres during the year as against 80,000 acres in the previous year. The uprooting of mulberry was in favour of good crops in some places and in some others in favour of commercial crops.

484. The total cultivated area of the Government mulberry gardens of Silk Farms was 62 acres, of which 34 acres were under bush irrigated plantation, 12 acres were bush rainfed gardens, and 16 acres under mulberry tree cultivation. The area was extended by 4 acres during the year.

485. Sixty seven cart-loads of "Seedling" cuttings and 1,00,000 mulberry seedlings were supplied free of cost to the sericulturists during the year. The "Seedling" cuttings give 15 to 20 percent better yield than the latter.

486. One thousand five hundred grafts between Mysore stock and Japanese were prepared and planted for further tests.

487. An advance of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by Government for the purchase of groundnut oil cake manure. Fifty tons of groundnut oil cake was distributed to sericulturists.

488. The Department prepared and issued free of cost 20·81 lakhs of Mysore disease-free layings as against

19 lakhs during the previous year. The seed cocoon rearers produced 40 crores of cocoons as against 39 crores during the previous year. The Sericultural Department of Madras Government purchased large quantities of seed cocoons. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight rearing houses were disinfected free of cost.

489. Four and a half lakhs of foreign race disease free layings were prepared and issued to about 320 specially selected seed cocoon rearers of foreign races free of cost. These rearers produced 544·5 lakhs of cocoons, of which 382·68 lakhs of good quality cocoons were utilised for seed purposes.

490. The two Hill Stations on Biligirirangan Hills and K. R. Hills prepared 31,000 basic invigorated disease free layings which were reared in the Farms in the Maidan with satisfactory results, comparing very favourably with that obtained in Japan, the maximum yield being 34,000 cocoons for 100 disease-free layings, the number of cocoons being 290 to a pound.

491. Twenty Government and 103 active aided grainages in the State produced and supplied 201·84 lakhs of disease-free layings during the year, of which 174·88 lakhs were cross breeds. A notable feature in the seed production was the production and supply of 4·5 lakhs of Mysore Turkey disease-free laying which yielded 30 percent more than the old cross breed.

492. Practical training in Sericulture was given to 81 students in the Central Farms. Of these, 39 were the departmental recruits and 8 were non-Mysoreans who had been deputed from Assam and Delhi. The remaining were private agriculturists who underwent training to acquaint themselves with the modern methods in rearing and grainage technique.

493. Imports of cheap foreign silk and the high cost of production of local silk on account of high labour charges, food and other commodities, rendered the reeling industry unremunerative.

494. There were 5,000 charkas in the State with an estimated production of 14 lakhs of pounds of silk per year. Arrangements have been made to import one unit of Multi-end Basin from Japan for tria and adoption in Mysore.

495. Three hundred and six layings of Chinese, Japanese and European races were reared for acclimatisation and selection. Two new races Nistri white from Bengal and Cevenese Blance from France were reared.

496. Regarding the scheme of sericultural co-operation, a separate scheme somewhat on the lines similar to that in Japan is under formulation for being introduced in the State.

497. Under the auspices of the Rural Welfare Centres at Ramanagaram and Doddballapur, intensive work was continued in 143 villages.

498. There were eight private cocoon markets during the year affording some open competition beneficial to rearers and reelers.

499. The starting of a Research Institute is under the active consideration of Government.

Government Silk Filature, Kankanahalli

500. The total quantity of cocoons purchased was 6,40,681 lbs., the average price of cocoons for the year being Rs. 1-8-5 per lb. The total production of silk, including 2,611 lbs. dupion was 40,160 lbs. A total quantity of 45,744 lbs. of silk was sold realising a sum of Rs. 14,63,055. The Filature made a net profit of Rs. 19,000 during the year.

Government Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Chennapatna

501. Forty-eight samples of silk were tested and graded according to International standard. A few 'boll off' tests were done experimentally to determine the percentage of gum in raw silk produced in Mysore and in foreign countries.

502. The Mysore Provincial Sericultural Conference was opened by *Rajamantrachintamani* Dr. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. Representatives of all the branches of the industry participated in the deliberations and 18 resolutions concerning the development of the industry were passed.

503. The Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the Silk Industry and make suitable recommendations for its protection and development, selected Mysore as the venue for the enquiry and the Board visited important sericultural areas in the State in September 1948. They acquainted themselves with the conditions prevalent in these places. The Government of India granted protection to the Industry by means of Tariff

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commencing in the first instance from 1st April 1949 to end of May 1951.

504. The Japanese silk stock held by Mysore Government was completely sold in May 1949 resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1·96 lakhs.

505. The Central Silk Board was constituted under the statute of the Government of India. Of the 23 members on the Central Silk Board, Mysore has 8 seats. The Government of India will locate the Central Silk Board Office in Bangalore in response to the request of the Mysore Government.

506. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 4·65 (Rs. 4·51) lakhs.

Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.

507. The designation of the Department "Civil Veterinary Department" was changed into the "Department of Animal Husbandry Services" during the year. The Head of the Department was also designated as "The Director of Animal Husbandry Services". The most notable event during the year was the holding of the 8th meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the second meeting of the Diseases Investigation Officers in India during February 1949 for the first time in the State. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to perform the inaugural ceremony of this conference. Among the new schemes sanctioned and implemented during the year were (*a*) the scheme for the distribution of mineral supplement for the improvement of the malnad cattle, (*b*) the starting of sheep farms at Mullegal Valley near Bangalore and at Hebbani of Mandya District. The expansion of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, sanctioned during the year was awaiting implementation as well as the two goat farms, one each for maidan and malnad parts. A separate Engineering Section was sanctioned to the Department.

Contagious diseases.

508. There were nine outbreaks of rinderpest registered in Hassan, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts. The number of animals protected by preventive inoculations and vaccinations was 12,043 (518). Two thousand seven

hundred and forty (1,947) cases of blackquarter were registered. The disease was more widely prevalent during the year than during the previous year, particularly in Tumkur, Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kolar and Mysore Districts. Three lakhs sixty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine (2,33,866) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. Seven hundred and four (428) cases of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* were registered and 1,08,464 (48,431) animals were protected against the disease. There was a slight increase in the incidence of the disease over that of the previous year. Eight hundred and fifteen (770) cases of anthrax were attended to and 18,956 (18,345) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. One thousand three hundred and twenty-four (1,065) cases of other contagious diseases were registered and 1,327 (1,064) cases were attended to.

509. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 182 (161). Twenty-one new rural dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 6,04,305 (4,74,451) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 28,350 (27,677) and 90,317 (70,077) respectively. There was one veterinary institution for approximately 27,400 (31,000) heads of cattle. The demand for opening more veterinary dispensaries especially in rural areas continued to be on the increase and the public came forward with liberal donations for the construction of type-design buildings for housing these institutions. Foundation stones were laid for 6 (8) new dispensary buildings donated by the public.

510. The District and Veterinary Live-stock Officers in the course of their tours, treated 1,917 (4,295) cases, conducted 3,191 (3,899) inoculations, castrated 168 (1,404) scrub bulls and visited 597 (783) villages.

Civil Veterinary aid.

511. One hundred and twenty-nine cattle fairs were held during the year throughout the State and 10,72,742 heads of cattle were estimated to have been collected in all the fairs. The sale price per pair of work bullocks ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,200. The soaring in the price of cattle, especially work bullocks, was due to the lifting of the ban on the export of Mysore cattle to places outside the State. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit the cattle fair at Hassan and distributed the prizes.

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With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce them to rear better stocks, the organisers of the cattle fairs distributed 1,525 prizes to the best exhibits in the selection of which necessary help and suggestions were offered by the staff of the Department.

512. The establishment of a milk-*cum*-bull farm at Hessarghatta at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,000 was sanctioned with a view to augmenting the production of milk and good stud bulls in the State. Private dairy farming was also encouraged by offering necessary technical advice and help to the private individuals owning dairies and by granting loans, if necessary.

513. In order to secure the necessary technical personnel to meet the additional requirements of the Department for implementing and operating the post-war schemes, candidates were selected and deputed for training both in India and abroad. Twenty-six post-war schemes at a total cost of Rs. 1,01,82,872 were sanctioned.

(v) The Serum Institute.

514. The Serum Institute undertook, as usual, large-scale manufacture of several sera and vaccines required for combating outbreaks of contagious diseases among livestock. The Research Section continued the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of livestock, besides undertaking the laboratory examination of all clinical materials received from the different veterinary institutions in the State. The main work of the Institute, consisted of the manufacture, on a commercial scale, of 14 different sera and vaccines generally employed for the control of epizootics among livestock. The preparation of anti-rabic vaccine for animals was continued in the Research Section. The Institute also undertook the preparation of vaccine against Ranikhet disease among fowls and vaccination centres equipped with refrigerators, etc., were established at the district headquarters of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, where the Ranikhet vaccine is being stored

and used by the District veterinary staff. A total quantity of 10,30,117 (7,69,333) doses of sera and vaccine was manufactured. Eight lakhs thirty-eight thousand and seven hundred and forty-seven (5,48,618) doses were sold within the State and 1,59,630 (2,31,383) doses were sold to places outside the State.

515. The total expenditure of the Institute for the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,187 (Rs. 93,848) and the revenue realised was Rs. 1,97,062 (Rs. 1,49,135), thus yielding a net profit of Rs. 63,876 (Rs. 55,286).

Live-Stock Section.

516. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory except for a mild draught in some parts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts. The strength of the four Government herds was 912 (803). There were 186 births and 116 deaths during the year. The total demand in respect of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,81,129 including a sum of Rs. 1,40,719 pending at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 87,114 was collected. Amrit Mahal.

517. An extent of 7,064 acres of land was leased out for temporary cultivation. An extent of 826 acres of land was transferred to the Revenue Department.

518. The six Government Sheep Breeding Farms at Yelachihalli, Mullegal Valley, Doddaballapur, Karikaval, Chicksandra and Kumbhapura continued to work during the year. The total strength of sheep and goats in all the Government Farms at the close of the year was 668 (717) and 13 (29) respectively. There were ten Breeders' Associations during the year having a total strength of 1,75,449 at the end of the year. There were 2,768 (2,576) members in all these associations with a strength of 1,30,752 (1,10,896) sheep. One hundred and twenty-five (123) stud rams and bucks were distributed through these associations and 1,068 (772) scrub rams were castrated. One lakh three thousand two hundred and fifty-seven (76,901) sheep were clipped during the year. The total quantity of wool collected was 28,968 (21,918) lbs. One thousand three hundred and ninety-six (1,044) woollen fabrics were manufactured out of the collected wool in the weaving sections attached to the Sheep Breeders' Associations. One

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thousand four hundred and thirty-six (1,087) fabrics were sold realising a sum of Rs. 17,232 (Rs. 13,485).

519. Under the Live-stock Improvement Scheme, 84 (66) stud bulls and 5 (1) buffalo bulls were distributed in the State free of cost under the 'Free' Bull Scheme. Thirty-six bulls maintained by private individuals were selected for the award of premia under the 'Premium' Bull Scheme. The scheme for the expansion of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur and sub-station, Basur was sanctioned in February 1949.

Government Grass and Stud Farm, Hessarghatta.

520. The activities of this farm are dealt with under three sections, *viz.*, (i) the Grass Farm, (ii) the Stud Farm and (iii) the Dry Cattle Farm. Green grass, hay (converted from green grass), Rhodes grass and lucerne were harvested and supplied to the units. The total revenue of the farm amounted to Rs. 84,100. In the Remount Breeding Section, there were five stallions, 56 brood mares and 104 young stock.

521. The Dry Cattle Farm which was started at Madahalli Post from 1st October 1947 continued to work satisfactorily during the year. There were 136 animals and two breeding bulls at the end of the year. There were 11 she-buffaloes at the close of the year. At the special request of the Military Farm, Hebbal (Government of India), the dry buffaloes and cattle of Military Dairy Farm, Hebbal, were admitted to the Dry Cattle Farm from 16th April 1949 which contributed a further source of revenue to the farm. Two hundred and ninety buffaloes and two bullocks were admitted and 173 buffaloes were discharged. There were four deaths during the year, leaving 113 buffaloes and two bullocks on the farm at the end of the year.

Poultry Farms.

522. There were five poultry units in the State and the number of birds in the units at the end of the year was 1,299 (1,331). Four thousand one hundred and fifty-four fertile eggs and 246 birds were sold to the villagers and other private people in the State. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,007 (Rs. 6,293). Foreign breeds of poultry eggs and improved poultry equipments were exhibited at the several district conferences, village officers' conferences held in the Rural Welfare Centres of Dodballapur and Ramanagaram and in the All-India Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition held at Bangalore and

at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. A local poultry show was organised at the Rural Welfare Centre, Dodballapur and prizes were awarded to the best poultry raised by rural folk.

523. Fishery conservation measures were enforced during the year in three divisions comprising Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-two (2,031) fishing licenses were issued and 390 (498) tank fisheries were leased out during the year, realising a total fishery revenue of Rs. 36,773. Conservation work with regard to game fishing pools at Bommanamadu and Doddinamadu of the Cauvery river at Srirangapatna Division was continued during the year. The delegates to the 8th Animal Husbandry Wing Conference and the World Forestry Conference visited the important game fishing spots on the Cauvery river. The Fishery Research Library at Krishnarajasagar continued to be equipped. Fishery Section.

524. Six new centres at Mysore, Mandya, Hoskote, Chikballapur, Tumkur and Hiriyur were opened bringing the total number of Bee-keeping centres to 20. The second and third batch of training classes for bee-keeping demonstrators were conducted during the year with 10 and 6 candidates respectively. Fifty-two and 23 bee-hives were distributed on subvention basis in the villages round about the demonstration Centres and Sub-Centres respectively. Another 51 hives were supplied on subvention basis to the villages covered by the Rural Welfare Centres and 64 hives were distributed free to the deserving Harijans under the R.R.D. Scheme. There were 505 private bee-keepers in the State maintaining 1,251 colonies which yield 4,233 lbs. of honey realising a revenue of Rs. 1,675. This section took an active part in the exhibitions at the Rural Welfare Centre, Dodballapur, Dasara Exhibition, Mysore, the Rural Exhibition organised at the time of the All-India Kasturiba Trust Convention at Arsikere and the exhibition organised on the occasion of the 8th All-India Animal Husbandry Wing Conference at Mysore. Bee-keeping.

(vi) Condition of the People.

525. The rainfall was less during the year being below the 35 years' average. The yield of principal food crops was normal, though the outturn of crops in some Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

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parts of the State was less on account of untimely and insufficient rainfall. The rainfall was also not evenly distributed and consequently some of the tanks did not receive adequate supply of water and the wet crops under these tanks suffered. As a consequence, remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,77,037 were sanctioned during the year in all the Districts of the State.

526. The agricultural stock was generally healthy and fodder and water were available. Public health was good throughout the State except for the prevalence of plague and small-pox in some parts. Necessary timely preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the diseases. Sufficient labour was available to the cooly classes during the year. The seasonal conditions were on the whole satisfactory.

Distress.

527. There was no distress as such in any part of the State during the year. But owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the tanks in the Kolar District particularly, did not get their normal supply of water and wet crops in almost all the taluks of the District suffered a loss. For the same reason, dry crops such as ragi and jola in the taluks of Chamarajanagar, Krishnarajanagar, Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur and Periyapatna taluks failed partially. The Mungar rains were also untimely and inadequate in some Districts. Crops in a few villages of Honnali Taluk suffered for want of rains and a few Village Panchayet Works were carried out in these villages with a view to affording relief to the villagers. However, there was no sign of distress anywhere in the State and hence no relief measures were considered necessary.

528. As sufficient quantities of fodder for cattle and drinking water for both men and cattle were available in all the parts of the State, no special measures in this connection were considered necessary.

529. With a view to improving the millet position in the State, certain concessions for the cultivation of Kar Ragi and Kar Paddy during the summer months of the year in the Visveswaraiya Canal area and other parts of the State were sanctioned in February 1949. Loans and advances were sanctioned liberally as usual during the year. The scheme of subsidization of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts of the State. The maximum

limit of subsidy from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per well was enhanced in all the Districts in November 1948.

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

530. The following statement indicates the progress made by the Co-operative movement in the State during the year :—

Particulars	*1947-48*	*1948-49*
Number of Co-operative Societies ...	2,523	5,103
Number of members ...	2.47,917	3,90,615
Paid up share capital ...	87,18,797	1,08,21,521
Deposits held ...	1,75,64,304	1,57,84,919
Loans from Central Financing Institutions excluding Land Mortgage Bank ...	56,22,960	72,99,966
Loans from Government (Primary, Central and Urban) ...	3,32,500	8,44,590
Reserve Fund	49,10,831	50,42,212
Other Funds	15,76,782	11,61,822
Total Working Capital ...	4,13,02,805	4,47,18,511
Net profits	7,99,705	9,84,376
Total turnover	31,25,25,274	30,97,77,323
Loans issued during the year ...	1,78,03,571	2,00,51,874
Loans recovered during the year ...	1,54,50,715	1,41,08,022
Loans outstanding ...	2,12,42,509	2,73,15,483
Loans overdue at the end of the year ...	28,33,347	32,68,937

531. There has been an increase in the number of societies by 2,580 which was due to the rapid drive undertaken for the increase in the number of societies and also the inauguration of the scheme of the muilti-purpose co-operative societies in the month of April 1949. The number of members of all the societies at the close of the year was 3,90,615. The registration of Multipurpose Co-operative Societies under the Rural Development Scheme has contributed to the large increase in the number of membership of the societies.

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Working Capital.

532. The total working capital of all the societies amounted to Rs. 4,47,18, 511 as against Rs. 4,13,02,805 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 34,15,706 during the year. This increase in the working capital has also been partly attributed to the inauguration of the scheme of Multipurpose Societies.

Deposits.

533. A sum of Rs. 5,25,82,326 was attracted by way of deposits and a sum of Rs. 5,43,61,711 was returned during the year. Deposits held at the end of the year aggregated to Rs. 1,57,84,919. The deposits form 33·7 per cent of the working capital of all the societies as against 43·9 per cent in the previous year. The deposit held amounted to 24·8 per cent per head of membership as against 70·1 per cent during last year. Owing to stringent money conditions prevailing throughout the year, the deposits withdrawn from the societies exceeded the investments from the members and the public. The deposits held at the end of the year have therefore decreased by Rs. 17,79,385.

Reserve Fund.

534. The reserve fund of all classes of societies amounted to Rs. 50,42,212 as against Rs. 49,10,831 during the previous year, the increase being Rs. 1,31,381. The reserve fund forms 46·3 per cent of the paid up share capital. As there was no appreciable increase in the net profits during the year, the reserve fund increased to the extent of only Rs. 1,31,381.

535. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes, Rs. 60,06,741 (Rs. 71,81,159) for productive purposes, Rs. 37,22,450 (Rs. 47,40,544) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 17,50,229 (Rs. 12,86,750) for the construction, purchase and repairs of houses, Rs. 9,01,395 (Rs. 89,300) for payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous expenditure and Rs. 26,65,819 (Rs. 23,64,601) for non-productive purposes.

536. A sum of Rs. 15,505 was overdue in respect of the loans due to primary Land Mortgage Societies and a sum of Rs. 5,012 was overdue in respect of loans due to the Central Land Mortgage Bank from the Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies. The loans overdue in respect of all types of societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,35,590 (Rs. 28,33,347). The net profits earned by all the societies amounted to Rs. 9,66,848 (Rs. 7,99,705).

Central Banks.

537. There were at the end of the year, four Central Banks, *viz.*, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City, the Shimoga District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Shimoga, the Mysore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mysore, and the Kadur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

538. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City, continued to be the pivot of the co-operative finance in the State and being the sole agency for the grant of short and intermediate-term credits to the Primary Co-operative Societies and also House Building Societies affiliated to it. The membership of affiliated societies to the Bank increased from 1,371 to 1,426 despite the cessation of membership of societies consequent on the cancellation of their registration. The loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 27,68,501 (Rs. 23,20,866).

Agricultural Societies.

539. The number of primary Agricultural societies was 4,157 (1,767) (excluding the 79 Land Mortgage Societies and one Land Mortgage Bank). Out of 4,157 agricultural societies (excluding Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies), 3,185 were ordinary credit societies and 826 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, 31 were agricultural supply societies dealing in agricultural implements, seeds, manure and articles of every day use, 80 were Marketing Societies for the marketing and sale of agricultural produce of members, 25 were grain banks and 10 were miscellaneous sccieties. The membership of all the agricultural societies rose from 96,135 to 2,18,626. The paid up share capital increased from Rs. 19,04,355 to 37,33.614 the working capital from Rs. 63,44,361 to 79,64,879 and the Reserve Fund from Rs. 15,83,038 to 16,81,979. The amounts overdue decreased from Rs. 11,61,332 to Rs. 9,79,280, The decline in overdues was on account of the prompt repayment of the arrears of loans by the members in rural parts due to the favourable prices of agricultural produce.

540. Several agricultural co-operative societies undertook the purchase and sale of controlled articles. The total purchases and sales of all such societies amounted to Rs. 59,94,173 and Rs. 20,06,512 respectively.

541. The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga, sold areca to the extent of Rs. 29,72,232. The total turnover of the Society amounted to Rs. 2,37,12,410 (Rs. 2,00,71,206).

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Non-agricultural Societies.

542. There were 362 (372) societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 1,46,844 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 58,59,317 anda deposit of Rs. 1,12,54,540, a reserve fund of Rs. 30,72,871 and a total working capital of Rs. 2,24,56,677.

Non-agricultural Credit Societies.

543. There were 553 non-agricultural credit societies. They had a membership of 1,04,338. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,22,50,433. The net profits earned during the year amounted to Rs. 4,66,690 (Rs. 3,93,976).

Consumers' Societies.

544. There were 816 (155) consumers' societies with a membership of 46,842 and a total working capital of Rs. 30,67,076. There was a persistent demand for the increase of membership in the well-established consumers' societies in cities. The consumers' societies therefore became popular in cities and towns. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society transacted business of the largest magnitude. It is now handling articles at favourable and competitive rates for distribution among the consumers' societies.

House-Building Co-operative Societies.

545. There were 95 house-building societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 4,964 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,71,129 and a total working capital of Rs. 14,82,401. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 2,19,580 (Rs. 1,92,711). Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 18,496. Consequent on the increase in the prices of building materials, there was no increase in the number of applications for the grant of loans for house building.

Employees' Societies.

546. The number of this class of societies was 206 at the end of the year, with a membership of 6,508 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 87,683 and a reserve fund of Rs. 93,400. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 10,205.

Ladies' Societies.

547. There were 39 ladies' societies at the end of the year, with a membership of 1,844, a share capital of Rs. 32,291 and a total working capital of Rs. 61,099.

Students' Societies.

548. There were 16 students' societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 1,573 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 11,422 and a total working capital of Rs. 33,168. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,936. They purchased and sold books and other stationery articles required by the students and the total turnover amounted to Rs. 1,58,027.

Depressed Class Societies.

549. The number of depressed class societies at the end of the year was 149 (144) with a membership of 4,852 and a share capital of Rs. 51,476. Their reserve fund and the total working capital amounted to Rs. 12,125 and Rs. 1,44,068 respectively.

Land Mortgage Scheme.

550. The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank were extended to all the taluks in the State. The engagements of the Yeslur Land Mortgage Co-operative Society were transferred to the Saklespur Land Mortgage Co-operative Society. The Heggadadevankote, Gudibanda, Bhadravati and Yelandur Taluks are included in the operations of the Mysore Taluk Land Mortgage Society, Bagepalli, Shimoga and Chamarajanagar Land Mortgage Societies respectively. There were 79 primary Land Mortgage Societies functioning in 82 taluks.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City.

551. The Bank had a membership of 346 (333), with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,32,050 and a total working capital of Rs, 42,27,401. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 52,684 during the year.

Expenditure.

552. The expenditure on the working of the department amounted to Rs. 2,42,600 during the year.

General.

553. There were 240 societies under liquidation at the end of the year. Several societies under liquidation were indebted either to Government or Central Institutions and in spite of coercive and other processes, large sums locked up in the hands of defaulters remain unrecovered for long periods. In some cases, enforcement of unlimited liability of members was resorted to. The number of societies the committees of which were superseded was 29 at the end of the year. The Mysore Co-operative Societies' Bill incorporating several amendments to the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act and further provisions in the Act which was referred to the Select Committee was enacted into law. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bangalore, had organised training classes under the auspices of its branch Institutes at Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and Tumkur districts for the purpose of training candidates in the principles and practice of co-operation and a knowledge of book-keeping so that they may qualify themselves for employment as members of the staff of co-operative societies.

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The 35th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held in December 1949 at Shimoga under the auspices of the Institute. The Institute was publishing a weekly journal "Mysore Sahakara Patrika" on co-operation and has organised branches in all the district headquarters. The International Co-operators' day was celebrated throughout the State on 6th November 1948.

Forests.

Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

554. The total area of State Forests, reserved lands and village and minor forests at the close of the year was 4,696·78 square miles made up of the following :—

State Forests	3,871·48
Reserve under 35 III ...	80·07
Reserve under IV	142·36
Minor Forests ...	407·57
Other lands under departmental management	105·31
Village Forests	88·67
Rev: Plantations	1·32
Total ...	4,696·78

555. Thirteen miles and two furlongs of new permanent demarcation lines were cut including the demarcation line of one mile cut to indicate the frontier boundary between Gollapalli village of Royadurg taluk and Kanasagara State Forest of Molakalmuru taluk.

556. A sum of Rs. 2,391 was spent on the construction of new roads. A sum of Rs. 36,494 was also spent on the repairs of old roads and bridges.

557. The levy of "hulbanni" was abolished during the year. In order that suitable restrictions might be imposed so as to prevent damage to forests, more especially to the nurseries, regeneration areas and young plantations raised at a heavy cost, a committee consisting of official and non-official members was constituted in October 1948 to go into the question. Following the recommendations of this committee, the cattle were permitted to graze in the forests of the state with certain restrictions. Ninety-nine thousand four hundred and fifty cattle were admitted into the forests

for grazing. The grazing fee collected during the year amounted to Rs. 45,114. Forty thousand five hundred and seventy-six heads of cattle were allowed the special concession of free grazing.

Natural Regeneration.

558. The natural regeneration of Dhuma was very profuse in areas worked for sleeper operations. Balagi regeneration was equally good all over the State forests. Regeneration of canes especially Doddabetta was good. The regeneration of sandalwood in all forests of Kolar District was good. Aids to natural regeneration were continued in the evergreen forests of Agumbe. The total area operated in the last three years was 230 acres. In view of the protests from the ryots, the programme of afforestation of village forests was dropped.

Artificial Regeneration.

559. An extent of 2,964 acres was planted with various kinds of plantations. An area of four acres adjoining the existing casuarina plantation in Marikanive was planted. Three thousand Sissoo plants were planted in the Davangere tank-bed plantation. An area of 14 acres felled in Induval plantation was replanted.

Nurseries.

560. All the permanent nurseries were maintained in good condition to raise planting stock required by the department and for supply to other departments and for rural development work and for planting in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the celebration of the Independence Day. In addition to the teak (wet) nursery, nurseries of indigenous species were formed at Sagar and Shikarpur for raising Mahogancy, Gold mohar, Raintree, Hunse, Bevu, Anthwala, Halasu and Honne. The three nurseries at Doddaballapur, Ramanagaram and Antharasanthe were maintained for raising plants of fruit, fuel and other economic species. Two lakhs eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-eight plants of various species were raised. The total cost incurred under planting operations was Rs. 2,32,695.

Exploitation of timber.

561. With a view to conserve the State's resources which had been greatly depleted during the war years and after, the exploitation during the year was mainly confined to the sylvicultural needs and working plan prescriptions. The demand for timber was mainly local and was on the increase. To meet the pressing house-building requirements of the private individuals, restrictions about the sale

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of teak to public were relaxed and each individual was permitted to take 150 to 200 c. ft. of timber on the support of license and sanctioned plan. An area of 594 acres was exploited during the year, extracting 1,71,372 c.ft. of timber. To meet the growing demand for small sized timber, and particularly cartwheel materials, sale depots were ordered to be opened at each District headquarters. Consistent with the available supplies and increased demands all round, the needs of the several industrial concerns and Government Departments were met, including the Hindustan Air Craft which placed large indents for sawn materials required for railway coach construction. The Mysore Railway and the Public Works Departments were the other large consumers. The contract for the supply of timber to the Kolar Gold Mining Board, which expired at the end of September 1948, was further renewed for the period ended December 1949, the Mining Board having agreed to pay a higher rate. The cost of timber removed by Government agency and private agency amounted to Rs. 25,76,132 and Rs. 61,177 respectively.

Bamboos.

562. Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three (3,504) tons of bamboos were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati. Four thousand and four hundred bamboos to the Electrical Department from Bangalore district, 7,390 bamboos to the Iron Works, Bhadravati, 29,950 bamboos to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug and 750 bamboos to the Military were the other departmental supplies made during the year.

Sandalwood.

563. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 1,684 tons and 1,313 tons of good wood were prepared. A quantity of 1,167 tons of sandalwood was supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory for distribution and export purposes. The adoption of a uniform policy for the disposal of sandalwood in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, and the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, was under active consideration. The depression in the sandalwood market due to the cumulative effect of various factors gradually improved during the year as conditions returned to normal. With a view to encourage the agents and as an incentive to them to push through the sales, they were permitted to purchase *Milva Chilta* and *Basola Bukni* to an extent of 50 tons at Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 1,025 per ton respectively against the schedule rates of Rs. 1,700 and

Rs. 1,550 per ton. The price of *Ghotla* was also reduced by Rs. 350 per ton for sale to the agents. With these concessions, it was possible to substantially improve the market and the sale of sandalwood, the sale through the agents being 96 tons as against 17 tons during the previous year. The amount realised was Rs. 2,64,976.

Fuel.

564. One lakh forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-two tons of fuel and 76,877 bags of charcoal were collected by private agency. Adequate reserve stocks of fuel having been built to meet the Bangalore City demand, the Special Forest Officer deputed for the purpose was withdrawn. Coupes at the request of the Fuel Special Officer were reserved in Mysore Division for supplies of Dindiga fuel to Bangalore City, and several coupes in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts were sold in auction with the specific condition that the entire yield should be supplied to the Special Officer for Fuel, Bangalore. Coupes were also specially reserved in Mysore Division for supplies to the Municipal Fair Price Depots at Mysore through authorised contractors at a nominal seigniorage rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per ton.

Saw Mills.

565. Fifty-one thousand four hundred and ninety seven c.ft. of timber were issued for sawing at the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga. Nine hundred and nine c.ft. of timber were issued for sawing at the Bhadra Saw Mills. Four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight c.ft. were supplied to Government departments. A total quantity of 25,10,037 c. ft. of timber was treated in the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati.

Forest Research Laboratory.

566. The experimental work on the suitability of bamboos cellulose for 'Rayon' was continued. The area under pyrethrum was about 78 acres during the year and a quantity of 1,243 lbs. of flowers was harvested. Sagade Lac was introduced in Devarayanadurga and Savandurga areas in Tumkur District. A number of scientific, technical and commercial queries were answered. The Sandal Spike Investigation Committee met on 5th June 1949 and a scheme for the resumption of work on sandal spike was under consideration.

Elephants.

567. Two elephants, Neelakanta and Captive No. 46 died during the year. There were 57 elephants at the end of the year. Six thousand and thirty-three balagi poles and 3,23,367 c.ft. of timber were dragged by elephants during the year.

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568. In December 1948 in honour of the visit of the Prime Minister of India, the Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a successful khedda in Kakankote forests was conducted. Thirty-five elephants were captured. Three were presented to the Palace. Thirty were sold, realising a sum of Rs. 66,000.

569. The Oriental International Films Inc., Culver City, California, U. S. A., were permitted to film the operations.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

570. The Kunbi settlement scheme was continued for a further period of five years from 11th September 1947. The number of families remained unchanged at 291. They continued to cultivate 1,072 acres of land paying a revenue assessment of Rs. 1,081.

571. The food position remaining acute, the Kurubar tribesmen continued to leave the forests seeking employment under the coffee planters of Malabar and Coorg.

Shikars.

572. Two shikar camps were arranged for His Highness the Maharaja. Seven tigers were shot.

Education.

573. The Mysore Forest Ranger School which was started on 2nd January 1947 concluded its sessions in September 1948, and, with a fresh batch of 21 students, the training school was re-started in October 1948.

574. The Foresters' Training School at Shimoga commenced in February 1948 and concluded its session on 31st January 1949. The school was re-started on 1st April 1949.

Forest Offences.

575. Eight cases were detected during the year. Eleven cases were disposed of and five were compounded. Six were under disposal at the end of the year.

Visitors.

576. The Delegation of the Far Eastern Conference visited several forests and plantations in the State.

Mysore Lac Production Scheme.

577. Lac is a vital material needed for important industries. A scheme for stepping up production with a view to eventually raise it to 25 tons annually was sanctioned in December 1946. In pursuance of this scheme, cultivation of lac is being developed in Bangalore and Tumkur districts and 258 maunds were collected during the year. The revenue realised by the sale of lac amounted to Rs. 3,951.

General.

578. Mysore was honoured by being chosen as the venue for the Forestry and Timber Utilisation Conference for Asia and the Pacific, being the first meeting of the representatives of the countries of the Far East, to discuss

common problems of forestry and timber utilisation. The Conference met at Mysore between 28th March and 8th April 1949. Dr. Huberman acted as the Secretary-General and Sri T. Vijayaraghavachari was the Chairman. His Highness the Maharaja opened the session with an inspiring address. With a view to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes and to help them in the construction of houses, supplies of prefabricated doors and windows at actual cost were undertaken by the Department. In connection with the scheme of afforestation of barren areas in Maidan districts, an area of 10,000 acres was programmed to be planted by the Department in five years. Accordingly 10,000 acres were selected by a Special Officer deputed for the purpose in the three Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, besides selecting 1,008 acres in Mandya district. A Plantation Sub-Division was formed during the latter part of the year mainly with a view to implement the programme under this scheme.

579. The total revenue of the Department including the receipts from sandal oil, amounted to Rs. 42,97,899. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 27,39,496. Finance.

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade

General.

580. In the absence of adequate transport facilities and paucity of supply of raw materials from abroad, industrial concerns had to rely upon the available resources in the State. The gap between the exports and the imports was widened to the disadvantage of the country during the year.

Imports.

581. Owing to the shrinkage in the receipts under "Raw Materials", the total volume of imports declined from 18,448,996 railway maunds in 1947-48 to 18,344,089 in 1948-49. There was an increase in the imports under "Food, Drink and Tobacco" from 5,535,318 railway maunds to 5,843,981 railway maunds. Rice, gram-pulse, wheat, wheat-flour, salt and tobacco were the more important articles of food imported into the State. An appreciable increase was recorded in the total volume of imports under "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" the quantity being 5,157,689 (4,958,131) railway maunds.

Exports.

582. The total exports registered an increase from 5,406,925 railway maunds to 6,835,285 railway maunds. The increase in the total exports was mainly due to the increase in the exports under "Food, Drink and Tobacco" and "Raw Materials" from 2,169,738 and 1,435,513 railway maunds to 3,137,081 and 1,761,791 railway maunds respectively. The exports under "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" which had suffered during the previous year showed a slight recovery. Refined sugar, jaggery, coffee, cardamom, betel nuts, copra, groundnut, raw silk, tanned hides, skins, cast iron pigs and castings, were the more important articles in the export trade. As usual, inspection was conducted in respect of orders of the value exceeding Rs. 250.

583. The Department continued to investigate on behalf of the Municipalities of Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere Cities and other Local Bodies, applications for the grant of licenses for installing industrial plant and machinery. During the year, 190 applications for licenses to

instal rice mills, flour mills and hullers, oil expellers, silk twisting and weaving machines, etc., were received.

584. Of these, 114 applications were investigated and recommendations in respect of 102 cases were made for the issue of necessary licenses and 12 cases were rejected. The remaining 76 applications were pending under investigation at the close of the year.

(ii) Industries

585. Mysore has been a pioneer in establishing several industries which have earned a reputation for their products both in India and abroad. The speedy expansion of both large and small-scale industries in the State was facilitated by the abundance of Hydro-electric power supply and adequate supply of raw materials. Among the important ways and means adopted for the promotion of industrial enterprises were :—

1. Owning and managing some of the established industries, in the larger interests of the State ;

2. Pioneering of the industries in cases where private effort and initiative were not forthcoming with a view to handing them over ultimately to private enterprise ;

3. Encouraging private industrialists to float large-scale industrial concerns on a joint-stock basis either by the Government subscribing to the share capital of the concerns or by affording facilities for land, water, electric power, etc., free of charge or at concession rates ;

4. Extending financial assistance in the shape of loans repayable in easy instalments, for the purchase and erection of machinery for agricultural and industrial operations, as well as for the construction of warehouses and other structures necessary for such operations, and for the provision of raw materials, working capital or appliances other than those specified above, as provided for under the rules for the grant of loans for Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial purposes ;

5. Granting loans to private artisans for the establishment and improvement of rural and cottage industries ; and

6. Giving grants to the educated unemployed persons to enable them to develop their undertakings or to start fresh industries.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Financial Assistance.

586. Takavi and hire-purchase loans and loans for the development of rural and cottage industries amounting to Rs. 16,000 were sanctioned and disbursed to seven applicants. Special loans aggregating to Rs. 31,75,000 repayable with interest ranging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent per annum were sanctioned to four Industrial Concerns in the State. Under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed Persons," a loan of Rs. 56,250 was granted to 50 applicants.

587. The Department rendered as usual necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection with the erection of and repairs to industrial plant and machinery.

588. There were 508 large industrial establishments working during the calendar year 1948, each employing on an average ten or more persons per day. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 92,213 (92,199). Out of 508 establishments, 477 were perennial and the remaining 31 were seasonal.

Large Industrial Establishments.

589. Amongst the large-scale industries that were floated or that commenced operations during the year were the following :—

1. SRI JAYALAKSHMI STEEL INDUSTRIES, LTD., BANGALORE CITY.—This concern was registered as a joint-stock company in September 1948, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, to carry on the business of all kinds of steel articles, steel furniture, steel structures, agricultural implements, etc.

2. MARGARINE AND REFINED OIL Co., LTD., BANGALORE CITY.—This concern was started for the purpose of carrying on the business of extracting, refining and hardening oils from oil-seeds, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and was registered in the month of September 1948.

3. DIXIT TEXTILE MILLS, LTD., DAVANGERE.—This Company was registered during the month of November, 1948, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs with a view to carrying on the business of manufacturing cotton, woollen, silk and rayon goods of all kinds.

4. DORIC PEN COMPANY, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was started as a joint-stock

institution in January 1949, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs to carry on the business of manufactures and dealers of fountain pens, etc.,

5. SRI SARASWATHI OIL MILLS, CHALLAKERE, CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.—This concern was registered during January 1949, with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 lakhs to carry on the business of decorticating, extracting oil, etc.

6. CINE SUPPLIES, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was registered in April 1949, with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 lakhs, with a view to carry on the business of manufacturing and importing of cinema projectors, etc.

Cotton Mills.

590. There were 10 large cotton mills working in the State, of which 4 were engaged in the manufacture of cloth and yarn, 4 in the manufacture of cloth only, one in the manufacture of yarn only and one in the manufacture of hosiery only. The total quantities of piece goods and yarn produced were 53,597,170 (48,688,986) yards and 26,944,031 (24,684,646) lbs. respectively.

Woollen Mills.

591. There were 5 woollen mills with 185 power-looms and 9,962 spindles, producing 3,464,682 lbs. of woollen piece goods and yarn.

The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

592. The total output and sales of the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 2,18,413 (Rs. 1,99,418) and Rs. 2,45,000 (Rs. 2,12,877) respectively. Some of the important items of manufacture undertaken were:—Cable reel carrier, Ornamental lamp posts; coir twisting machine; red oxide plant and oil burner; buffer hooks, crystalliser worms, gratings and ploughs, M. S. trays, racks and bins and steel trusses.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

593. The Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, is the biggest institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlay work, wood carving, smithy, rattan manufacture, metal work, etc. There were 186 students undergoing training in the Institute, of whom 139 were recipients of scholarships. The sales of articles made in the Workshop Section was Rs. 1,00,540 (Rs. 77,485), the production at the Workshop and Textile Section and sales of articles manufactured by private artisans and kept on consignments basis amounted to

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Rs, 1,00,540 (Rs. 77,485), Rs, 78,865 (Rs. 70,450) and Rs.79,530 (Rs. 77,723) respectively. A number of distinguished visitors visited the Institute during the year.

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

594. The sales in the Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, was Rs. 1,32,837 (Rs. 1,46,019) during the year. The Depot is in existence for over 30 years and has earned the All-India reputation as being an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the Mysore Arts and crafts.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

595. The Factory manufactured 500 (516) tons of soap during the year. The sales amounted to Rs. 17,53,211 (Rs. 19,33,563) during the year.

The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

596. Electro-Porcelain and Crockery articles of the the total value of Rs. 3,70,950 (4,04,587) were manufactured in the factory. The total sales and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 6,40,334 (Rs. 7,21,165). The installation of a routine high tension testing equipment at a cost of Rs. 1·5 lakhs was sanctioned. The construction of an additional clay washing tank for increasing the output of washed clay was also sanctioned.

The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

597. The Factory manufactured materials worth Rs. 14,10,702 (Rs. 11,58,600) during the year. The sales for the year amounted to Rs. 15,92,020 (Rs. 11,50,900).

The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

598. The total production and sales in the Government Implements Factory, Hassan, was Rs. 5,16,968 (Rs. 4,70,000) and Rs. 3,69,180 (Rs. 3,92,000) respectively.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chickmagalur.

599. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., received 2,034 tons of coffee for curing and 468 tons of hulled coffee were delivered to the Pool through these Works. The Works received a record quantity of coffee during the year.

The Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore.

600. The total output of cured tobacco for the season was 5,27,429 (3,18,920) pounds.

The Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Bangalore.

601. During the year, 4,59,492 lamps were manufactured of which 4,58,485 lamps were sold. All the machinery and raw materials for manufacturing 10,000 lamps a day under the post-war development schemes were obtained.

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Ltd., Bangalore.

602. The Company continued to manufacture upper leathers, bark tanned soles, East India kip hides, glace kids, suedes and boots and shoes, etc., as in the previous years. The total quantity of leathers produced during the year was 4,91,026 sq. ft. of uppers, 76,910 lbs of B. T. soles and 40,276 lbs. of kip hides valued at Rs. 6,52,434. With a view to increasing the sales and to have a more direct contact with the local market, a retail sales depot was opened at Bangalore City. The opeing of a similar depot in the Bangalore Civil Station was under consideration.

The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Bangalore.

603. The Company secured large contracts from the Central Government for its Public Works Departmental Projects. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 3,43,251 and Rs. 6,30,104 respectively.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

604. The post of a whole-time Director to the Works was created. The operations in the Works have resulted in a surplus of Rs 13·10 lakhs after providing a sum of Rs 15·31 lakhs towards depreciation and Rs. 2 lakhs towards the amenities fund, against a surplus of Rs. 11·06 lakhs in the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 1·65 (Rs. 1·30) crores. The Adult Literacy Campaign continued to progress satisfactorily. The new High School building under construction is nearing completion. Housing facilities were provided by construction of cottages for use of the employees of the Works. The establishment of a Technical School at Bhadravathi in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the Works from the next official year was under consideration. The Industrial Canteen was working satisfactorily. Two months' salary or wages as bonus was sanctioned to all the employees of the Works for the year.

Industrial Education.

605. There were 10 Industrial Schools working under the control of the Department in the important District and Taluk headquarter towns of the State for imparting training to artisans in carpentry, smithy, weaving of cotton and wool, lacquerware manufacture, sandalwood carving, etc. Carpentry and smithy were taught in almost all the schools.

Home Industries.

606. There were 26 home industrial institutions working in different parts of the State for training women in tailoring, weaving, knitting, braid-making, embroidery,

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etc. These institutions received grants from the Department aggregating to Rs. 14,250.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

607. There were 64 cottage industries centres working in the several parts of the State. Facilities were afforded, as usual, for training artisans in industries like mat-weaving, pottery, coir works, smithy, volegari works, lacquerware, carpentry, tailoring, brass works, hand-made paper, leather-stitching, flaying, etc. Two hundred and twenty-seven persons were trained in cottage industries. Articles worth Rs. 44,117 (Rs. 49,038) were produced, of which articles worth Rs. 41,145 (Rs. 38,000) were sold. The Department participated in the several exhibitions held in and outside the State during the year.

608. Among special schemes sanctioned during the year were the establishment of a tile factory at Gudibanda at a cost of Rs. 42,000 and the starting of a tannery at Idagur. Three candidates who had been sent for training in flaying at Calcutta returned after completing their training. Out of the fifteen lady candidates trained in tailoring during the year, 12 candidates were granted loans under the scheme for grant of loans to the "Educated Unemployed" with a view to providing themselves with Singer Sewing machines and other accessories to enable them to start tailoring establishments of their own and earn their living. Another batch of fifteen lady candidates were granted scholarships of Rs. 25 each per month for undergoing training in tailoring.

Weights and Measures.

609. The control and administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act was transferred from the Director of Industries and Commerce to the Marketing Department during the year.

Patents and Designs,

610. Ten (21) applications for patents were filed. Of these, 3 originated from Mysore, 1 from India and 6 from abroad. Four applications were accepted for patents and 7 patents for inventions were sealed. The sealing fee collected amounted to Rs. 540 (Rs. 240). Forty-three applications for renewal of Patents and Designs were received and certificates of Renewal were issued in 33 cases. The income from fees in respect of applications for patents and designs and other proceedings under the Act amounted to Rs. 5,032.

611. The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the *ex-officio* Coal Co-ordinating Officer in

Mysore during the year. A quantity of 2,214 tons per month was sanctioned and was distributed by the Nominees against permits issued by the Department. The Director also continued to be the Advisory-Authority for the needs of iron and steel by the industrialists in the State.

612. The Government of India introduced the zonal scheme of distribution from 1st January 1949 with a view to improving the distribution of salt to all Provinces and States in India. According to the scheme, a quantity of 12,51,000 maunds of salt per year based on per capita consumption was allotted to the State.

(iii) Marketing Department.

613. Detailed surveys on the marketing of (1) Cole Crops and Root Vegetables, (2) Fruits and Vegetable Products, (3) Dry Fruits and Nuts and (4) Ginger as per the synopsis furnished by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, were undertaken during the year. The report on the marketing of Cole Crops and Root Vegetables was completed and was communicated to the Government of India. Supplementary information on rice, groundnuts, milk, hides, meat and mangoes was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, in connection with the revision of the respective reports.

614. The Department attended to numerous miscellaneous enquiries relating to rice, millets, pulses and other cereals, fruits and vegetables and their products, milk, meat, poultry, oil seeds and oils, etc., both from within and outside the State and furnished necessary information after detailed investigation.

615. The grading of eggs at the five Egg-Grading Stations, the oranges at the Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies both at Bangalore and Mysore and figs at Ganjam was continued. The possibilities of grading of tobacco and ghee according to "Agmark" specifications were under examination.

616. The Tiptur Town Municipal limits were declared as the "Market" and the taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere, Chiknaikanahally, Hiresave and Nuggehalli as the market area. The Chairman, Secretary and two

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non-official members of the Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur, and the Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, were deputed by the Government to Hubli and Gadag to study the working of the regulated markets there,

617. Orders were also issued declaring the Davangere Town Municipal limits as the "Market" and the seven taluks of Davangere, Harihar, Jagalur, Holalkere, Hosadurga, Chennagiri and Honnali as the market area. The Mysore Town Municipal limits were declared as the "Market" and Mysore taluk as the market area. The establishment of Regulated Markets at Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Saklespur and Arsikere was under the consideration of Government.

618. The administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act and the control of the staff that was working under the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore was transferred to the Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore from 15th March 1949. Necessary provisions were made in the rules for re-testing and re-stamping of weights and measures, once every year, instead of once in every three years, from 31st May 1949. Proposals for extending the Act to other important places and also to amend and consolidate the law relating to the administration of weights and measures in the State were under consideration.

619. There were 68 Marketing Co-operative Societies on 31st March 1949. Of these, 25 societies were working and 43 societies were not functioning satisfactorily. The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore, which is more than six years old has been popular among the societies. It is serving as a direct link between the producers' societies on the one hand and the consumers' societies on the other. The total turnover during the year amounted to Rs. 57,90,311. The Davangere Agricultural Marketing Society has developed its business considerably and has been catering for the needs of the agriculturists in Davangere and neighbouring taluks. The Goribidnur Taluk Union Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Society also did good work during the year.

620. Arrangements were made for the collection of daily market rates in respect of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock and live-stock products from

Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting of the same through the Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the local daily papers. The weekly market rates of arecanut received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Societies at Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of cocoanut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Arsikere Cocoanut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and the Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of coffee that prevailed at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly market rates of the different varieties of arecanut, as prevailing in Bangalore, were furnished to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras.

621. The draft Bill for the maintenance of warehouses in the State, as in Bombay, Travancore and the Punjab, was under the consideration of Government.

622. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the *ex-officio* Chief Marketing Officer and the Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, were deputed to attend the All-India Marketing Officers' Conference at New Delhi and to visit Madras, Bombay, Ajmer, Meerut, Lucknow, Patna and Calcutta on a study tour in order to acquaint themselves with the several items of work relating to the co-operative and marketing movement at those places.

623. Sri S. C. Chakravarthy, Marketing Officer for Live-stock, Government of India, visited the State during the year for collecting first-hand information on hides in the State for the revision of the All-India Report on the marketing of hides in the State. Sri M. I. Patel, Special Officer, Indian Central Cocoanut Committee, Ernakulam, also visited the State in connection with the collection of information on the existing methods of marketing of cocoanuts and copra in the State.

(iv) Labour.

Labour Conditions.

624. During the first half of the year, the labour condition in the State was peaceful except for a few strikes in some of the industrial concerns and in the second half of the year, the labour condition was very much perturbed

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due to the prolonged strike staged by the employees of the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., and on the K. G. F. In all these cases, peaceful conditions were restored by the timely intervention of the Minister for Law and Labour and the departmental Officers.

Wages and Dearness Allowance.

625. The dearness allowance was paid by almost all the industrial concerns to their employees in the State during the year. The rates of dearness allowance paid varied from one industrial concern to another. The total amount of dearness allowance paid by the industrial concerns in the State was Rs. 1,20,39,227 (Rs. 1,25,47,510). The bonus was also paid by most of the industrial concerns. The cost of living index, figures for the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and K. G. F. area, continued to be published as usual in the Mysore Information Bulletin and the *Mysore Gazette* for the information of the public.

626. The inaugural issue of the Mysore Labour Gazette was published on Vijayadasami day *i.e.*, 12th October 1948. The first issues of the Tamil and Kannada versions of the Mysore Labour Gazette were published in May 1949.

Employment Service Organisation.

627. The Employment Exchange started originally for finding employment to the demobilised services personnel was thrown open for registering and rendering employment assistance to all categories of employment seekers including civilians, from 1st January 1948. During the year considerable progress was made in registering and providing jobs to the ex-service men.

628. Under the schemes for training ex-service personnel in further education, technical and vocational education, 287 persons were selected by the Advisory Selection Board, of whom 62 completed the training course, 96 were under training and the remaining were waiting to join training centres.

629. To place the organisation on a par with those in the sister Provinces, an Officer of the resettlement directorate was deputed during January and February 1949 to study the several aspects of the working of the employment service organisation at Delhi and in the Provinces. A beginning has been made to conduct the Exchange activities on the all India Model.

Courts of Arbitration.

630. The two Arbitration Courts appointed during January 1948 to enquire into the disputes between the Labour Associations and the Managements of the (1) Minerva Mills Ltd., and (2) the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore, in the matter of the Minimum Wages, Dearness Allowance, bonus etc., gave their awards. An industrial dispute between the Management of the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravathi, and its registered Labour Association which was referred to a Court of Arbitration under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, in the matter of 16 demands made by the Association like strike period wages, production bonus, profit bonus, house rent allowance etc., gave its award.

631. The K. G. F. Pay Commission which was appointed by Government in May 1948 for reviewing and reporting on employment and labour conditions in the Gold Mining Industries on the Kolar Gold Fields have submitted their report to Government. Implementation of the various recommendations of the Commission was under the consideration of Government.

632. There were 115 Industrial undertakings coming under the purview of the Mysore Labour Act, 1948. The total number of operatives employed in these industrial undertakings was 87,953 (75,693) of which the number of men employed was 74,693, women 11,359 and children 1,901.

Labour Associations.

633. There were 89 labour associations, registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, functioning during the year. The membership of the associations was 54,746 (52,822).

Labour Welfare.

634. The two model recreation centres run by the department in the working class areas of Bangalore City—one in Cottonpet and another in Chamarajapet—continued to afford facilities for indoor games, reading rooms, library etc. Arrangements were made with the planters of Mysore to raise the wages of the labourers employed by them.

635. Some of the industrial concerns provided the following facilities to the labourers:—

636. Medical aid, housing, cheap grains, canteen, provident fund, maternity benefit, education facilities, ration depot, games, library, cheap clothing, free coffee to night shift workers, casual and privilege leave, co-operative societies, free reading room, creche etc.

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Workmen's Compensation

637. Out of the total number of 3,176 cases of accidents including industrial diseases registered during the year, compensation paid to the survivors of the deceased in 45 cases amounted to Rs. 74,083 (Rs. 73,280). The total number of permanent disablement cases was 128 (199). Of these, 81 (160) belonged to the Silicosis category and the compensation paid was Rs. 1,05,767. The total number of accidents resulting in temporary disablement was 3,087 (3,046).

638. The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 1,646·3 (1,526·7) permanent disablement being Rs. 969·7 (Rs. 756·6) and temporary disablement Rs. 18·6 (Rs. 17·6).

General.

639. The question of organising a labour Intelligence Service by appointing correspondents throughout the State to be in close contact with important labour centres was under consideration. Their duty would be to keep in touch with the latest labour development in regard to disputes and other matters and report the same to the Headquarters. The information so obtained would be made use of in affecting immediate labour welfare measures and also dispute-preventing measures. There was security of service generally in almost all the industrial concerns both private and Government-owned and aided. The draft Rules under the Mysore Minimum Wages Act, 1949, the Mysore Employees State insurance Act, 1949, and the Mysore Labour Housing Act, 1949, were under the consideration of Government. The enactment of Industrial Relations Bill by the Government of India to sponsor the policy of effecting uniformity of labour laws throughout the Dominion was under consideration. The Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour attended as one of the Government of India delegates, the 32nd session of the I. L. O. Conference held at Geneva during June 1949.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies.

640. There were 452 (377) Joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 420 (355) were limited by shares and 32 (22) were limited by guarantee. Of the new companies registered, 15 were public and 38 private. Four companies went into voluntary liquidation. One company

was compulsorily liquidated. There were 208 companies incorporated outside the Mysore State, establishing their place of business in Mysore. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the end of the year was 115 (108).

641. There were at the end of the year 674 societies on the Register including 64 societies transferred from the Civil Station.

642. Under the Mysore Insurance Act, 6 (6) companies were registered and 46 (54) renewed their registration. The number of Insurance Agents licensed during the year was 3,301 (3,059).

643. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act during the year was 120 (124) leaving 831 (707) firms on the register at the end of the year, including 12 firms transferred from the Civil Station.

644. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 37,441 (Rs. 49,174) during the year.

645. The twelve-year post office National Savings Certificates were declared as approved securities under Section 2 (2) of the Mysore Insurance Act. An emergency Act limiting the dividends which may be paid by public companies was passed. Section 40 of the Insurance Act was amended so as to construe an Insurance Agent as including individuals soliciting or procuring insurance business exclusively in any Province of the Dominion of India or in any Indian State which has acceded to the Dominion of India. The Debentures issued by the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bangalore City were declared as approved securities for the purposes of Section 2 (2) of the Mysore Insurance Act, XXII of 1939.

(vi) Posts and Telegraphs.

646. During the year, 70 new Post Offices were opened in the State. A combined office was also opened at Duravani Nagar. The status of Bannur Extra Departmental Branch Office was raised to extra Departmental Sub-office. Four Post Offices *viz.*, Paradesh Valley, Bannikuppe, Varuna and Udpur were closed.

647. There were 93 Telegraph Offices working in the State.

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648. There were 1,436 villages where letter boxes existed at the beginning of the year. Letter boxes were newly planted in 54 villages, bringing the total number of villages with letter boxes to 1,490 at the end of the year. Facilities for the transport of mails were improved by introducing Motor Mail Service between (1) Arsikere and Kanakatti and (2) between Saklespur and Belur-Hassan, by substituting Motor Mail Service for Runner Service between Sira and Bukkapatna.

649. The system of delivery of letters by locked bags, which was in force in 19 villages, was introduced in one more village during the year.

Wireless telegraphs

650. Under the Mysore Wireless Telegraphy Act and Rules framed thereunder, 5,491 broadcast receiver licenses, 532 commercial broadcast receiver licenses, 106 dealers' possession licenses and 59 demonstration licenses, totalling in all 6,191 licenses, were issued during the year. A sum of Rs. 78,884 was realised towards license fees (including a surcharge amount of Rs. 6,520) as against Rs. 1,09,075 in the previous year. The fall in the revenue was due to the issue of wireless licenses by the Postal Department also from October 1948.

Akashvani Broadcasting Station.

651. The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, was appointed the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore. The Secretary to Government, Development Department, was nominated as a member of the Management in place of the General Secretary to Government. The Rural Development Commissioner was also nominated as an additional member of the Board of Management, Akashvani.

652. The administrative and the technical sections of the Station were bifurcated, the former being placed under the Assistant Director and the latter under the Assistant Radio Engineer, both sections working under the Director, A full-time permanent news-editor on Rs. 100 per mensem and an editor on a contract basis on Rs. 80 per mensem were also sanctioned in February 1949. One Magnetic Wire Recorder at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,500 was purchased during the year. A new Ford Mercury (Town Sedan) car was also purchased at a cost of Rs. 12,744.

653. The visits of the important and distinguished persons to Mysore City and the State were either broadcast or their messages were recorded. Several outside broadcasts, relays and special programmes were attended to and important functions were also broadcast from Akashvani. Arrangements were made to broadcast the Civic Reception to the Hon'ble Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel at Mysore on 24th February 1949, at Bangalore on 25th February 1949 and the proceedings of the Far Eastern Forestry Conference at Mysore on 28th March 1949. The entire proceedings at Vidyapeetha in connection with His Highness' visit to that place were recorded on 12th January 1949 for purposes of broadcast. A special recording of the speeches delivered by the members of the University Commission at the Maharaja's College, Mysore, was made on 5th April 1949. A relay of the broadcast of the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 'Food' from A. I. R. Delhi was arranged on 29th June 1949. Special programmes were arranged in connection with Independence Day on 15th August 1949, Gandhi Jayanthi Week and Dasara Festival.

554. The Music Section presented very interesting and varied programmes which met with high admiration and appreciation from the listeners. Concert programmes by well-known musicians were also arranged.

655. The Talks Section, the Ladies' and Children Section the Rural Programme Section, the Drama Section, the Urdu Section and the News Section continued their activities during the year. The Akashvani Programme Journal 'Tarangaranga' was continued to be published.

(vii) Economic Development and Planning.

656. The six Policy Committees for (1) Agriculture, (2) Education, (3) Industries and Commerce, (4) Public Works and Transport, (5) Public Health and (6) Sericulture continued to function. The Policy Committees considered the scheme and subjects placed before the concerned Departments and members of the Committees. The Committee for Co-ordination and Finance ceased to function since the submission of its Report in December 1949.

657. Eighteen meetings of the several Policy Committees were held. Out of the 91 schemes referred to the

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several Policy Committees, 65 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 26 at the end of the year.

Committee for Education.

658. The Committee for Education met five times during the year and dealt with subjects regarding the establishment of an Employment Bureau for the collection of statistics of educated unemployed, the production of films of local interest by the help of Government or private agencies, the change of school terms according to the Bombay Plan having three terms instead of the existing two terms, the introduction of visual education in schools, the continuance of the constitution of the Economic Conference and the various Committees together forming the Conference and to invest the Committee for Education with certain fresh powers were disposed of by the Committee.

Committee for Agriculture.

659. The Committee for Agriculture met three times during the year. The subjects regarding sinking of irrigation wells and handing them over to raiyats at half the cost, the same being recovered in convenient instalments, the improvements to grass lands, converting Gomal land into model grazing areas, the scheme for conversion of 1,800 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval into model grazing area, introduction of pneumatic tyred bullock carts, measures to increase the production of ground-nut oil cake in the State, manufacture of compost, affording adequate facilities for the use of tractor services, supply of 1,000 pallas of mixed foodgrains for distribution among the poultry keepers, purchase of cattle for the Government Cattle Breeding Stations to check the deterioration of the cattle wealth of the State, the scheme of fish-culture in paddy fields as a measure of short-term food production, the continuance of the present Policy Committee for Agriculture and placing it on a par with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research of the Government of India and the promulgation of an Act for requisition of land to avoid delays in acquisition of land required for the compost scheme were disposed of by the Committee.

Committee for Industries and Commerce.

660. The Committee for Industries and Commerce smet three times during the year. The subjects regarding introduction of Aeronautical Engineering as a Degree Course in the College of Engineering and Aerodynamics as an optional subject for M.Sc., Class with applied mathematics and physics at the Central College, Bangalore, a

three-year plan for the Scientific Instrument Industry in Mysore, a scheme for the cultivation of Patchouli for development of essential oils, the investing of the Economic Conference and its Constituent Committees with special powers for planning and execution in all matters relating to Industries and Commerce, importing of trained Craftsmen and Artisans from Japan, conducting a survey of the industries in Mysore, a scheme for the formation of information films for Mysore and training in sugar candy and confectionary at Ravangaon District, Nasik were disposed of.

Committee for Public Works.

661. There were three meetings of the Committee for Public Works and Transport during the year. The question regarding Lift Irrigation from the Cauvery at Neelasoge, T.-Narsipur Taluk and to supply water to 400 acres was agreed to. Regarding organisation for lift irrigation, the Committee decided that in lieu of the present system of centralisation, the District Organisation working directly under the Deputy Commissioners should be set up in each District. To make the bus transport service more efficient and successful, the Committee has recommended to Government to consider a note by the chairman on the working of the Government Transport Service.

Committe for Sericulture.

662. The Committee for Sericulture held three meetings and considered and disposed of the subjects relating to licensing of reeling establishments, starting of cocoon markets in important sericultural centres, a scheme for the formation of information films by Messrs. Navajyothi Studios; and the advisability of the sericultural department collecting all educative articles in sericultural technique published in leading journals and details with a view to translate the same into Kannada for the use of sericulturists.

Committee for Public Health.

663. The Committee for Public Health had only one meeting during the year. It resolved to afford necessary facilities for Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers of the Public Health Department to obtain practical training on the curative side of a minimum period of one year as House Surgeon in approved large hospitals before recruitment to the department.

664. The creation of facilities to these officers to work in large medical institutions for a period of six

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months once in five years in different sections so that they might refresh their knowledge of curative medicine. was resolved by the Committee.

665. The Statistical Abstract for the period from 1923-24 to the end of 1945-46 was completed and printed. A supplement to the Statistical Abstract subsequent to 1945-46 and the formation of a department of statistics for the State was under consideration.

666. The principal measures sanctioned during the year were :—

1. Scheme for re-organisation of rural development work,
2. Trolley Bus Scheme for Bangalore,
3. Supply of mineral supplement for improvement of cattle in the Malnad parts,
4. Approving the recommendations of Malnad Development Committee in respect of Primary Education,
5. Formation of 81 Primary and 16 Secondary Health Units with provision for opening the Malaria Investigation Centre at Saklespur and provision for anti-hook work campaign in three Malnad Districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur,
6. Scheme for Lift Irrigation near Neelasoge, T. Narsipur Taluk, for irrigating an area of nearly 400 acres, and
7. Introduction of visual education scheme in middle and high schools with effect from 1948 49 in 18 Centres of the State.

667. The Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited the State in February 1949 and in this connection a note was prepared by the Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning on the financial requirements of the State for the several development schemes.

(viii) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute.

Admissions and training.

668. Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, started its sixth year of working from 1st July 1948. In addition to 25 regular courses, special adult-craftsman courses in Motor Mechanics, Cinema Projection, Metal Work and Tailoring were continued during the year. These adult craftsman courses form a special feature of the

Institute for providing to those who do not possess the requisite qualification for the regular Diploma courses, but want to improve their knowledge and skill by working in the Institute for short periods. There was a heavy rush for admission to the several courses. The total number of students admitted during the year was 316 bringing the total strength to 745 as against 722 in the previous year. Applications for admissions were received from all over India and a few non-Mysoreans and refugees were also admitted.

Examinations.

669. Out of 238 candidates who appeared for the Certificate Examination, 84 passed and out of 164 students who appeared for the Diploma Examinations, 89 passed. Ten students secured First Class in the Certificate Examination and 20 in the Diploma Examination.

670. A supplementary examination in the Certificate, Diploma and Short-term courses was held for the first time for the benefit of the failed students in the months of November-December 1949. Out of 35 candidates who appeared for the Certificate Examination, 6 passed and out of 10 candidates who appeared for the Diploma Examination, 6 passed.

Scholarships.

671. Sixteen Merit Scholarships, sixty-four Backward Community scholarships, three Depressed Class Scholarships, three Military Scholarships, ten printing scholarships and five Ameer Jan Endowment scholarships were awarded to the poor and deserving candidates during the year, besides 76 scholarships awarded by the several District Boards and Municipalities to the candidates coming from their respective areas for training in the Institute. Government enhanced the number of merit scholarships from 18 to 19 at the end of the year.

Hostel and Canteen.

672. The number of boarders admitted in the Institute Hostel was 34 during the year. The Institute Canteen continued to work with the help of the Government grant of Rs. 100 per mensem and the donation of Rs. 50 per mensem by *Dharmaprakasha Rao Bahadur* Devarao Shivaram.

673. Educational tours were undertaken as usual by the second and third year students of all the courses to Madras, Bombay, Poona, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Calcutta and other places during the year.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

674. The Institute attracted a number of distinguished visitors from all over India and abroad. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit the Institute on 3rd July 1948 and evinced keen interest in the activities of the Institute. The film on "Rural Development in Mysore" was completed during the year and delivered to the Rural Development Department for being exhibited in the several centres of the State. A grant of Rs. 1·5 lakhs for the construction of buildings for the Occupational Institute at Mysore and a grant of Rs. 2·5 lakhs for the construction of buildings for Polytechnic Institute at Davangere were sanctioned. Arrangements for the construction of buildings for the Occupational Institute at Mysore were under progress. The Institute participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition arranged in connection with the All India Federation of Educational Associations held at Mysore in December 1948. Most of the students who passed out of the Institute in previous years have been absorbed in Industries and Government Departments.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works.

675. The large building works that were in progress during the year were :—

		Amount of estimate Rs.
1.	Constructing rear wing to the New Public Offices, Bangalore ...	4,11,330
2.	Constructing Central block of Nurses quarters, Bangalore ...	2,21,915
3.	Constructing a new Pathological block in Victoria hospital Bangalore. ...	1,96,400
4.	Constructing 100 P. R. P. additional quarters ...	3,10,000
5.	Constructing Crawford Hall, Mysore ...	13,55,000
6.	Constructing Occupational Institute, Mysore ...	2,38,000
7.	Constructing out-patients dispensary and construction of first floor over the existing block in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore. ...	2,23,000
8.	Constructing Administrative block at P. K. Sanatorium, Mysore. ...	2,59,000
9.	Constructing Radiology block in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore ...	1,41,000
10.	Extending the University Library, Mysore	1,21,000
11.	Constructing Anatomy dissection Theatre, Mysore. ...	2,50,000
12.	Constructing New Physiology block in Medical College, Mysore ...	1,22,000
13.	Constructing Scouts Head Quarters building, Mysore ...	90,000
14.	Constructing 31 blocks of family-men's quarters, His Highness the Maharaja's own Infantry ...	3,84,400
15.	Constructing family quarters of 34 blocks His Highness the Maharaja's own Infantry ...	5,10,000

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		Rs.
16.	Constructing two State officers' quarters, three Indian Officer's quarters and thirty six family quarters at Bhadravathi	2,21,500
17.	Constructing Provincial Reserve Police quarters at Shimoga. ..	2,43,000
18.	Constructing Provincial Reserve Police quarters at Chickmagalur. ..	2,49,000
19.	Additional Works to the new General Hospital Buildings at Tumkur. ...	1,26,250
20.	Constructing Provincial Reserve Police lines at Davangere ...	1,66,000
21.	Constructing Provincial Armed Reserve Police Lines quarters at Tumkur ...	3,30,000

Roads.

676. The following important road works that were in progress during the year were :—

1.	Deviation of Bangalore-Dharwar road	1,20,000
2.	Cement concreting Mandipet road in Tumkur Town	50,000
3.	Cement concreting Bangalore-Honnavar road from Bhadravathi to Shimoga ...	7,16,422
4.	Deviation of Bangalore-Honnavar road in Sagar town limits ...	1,00,000
5.	Cement concreting Kadur-Mangalore road ...	7,00,000
6.	Improvements to the Agumbe ghat section of Shimoga-Mangalore road ...	90,600
7.	Cement concreting Madras-Cannanore road from 4/68 to 1/69 ...	6,07,100
8.	Improving the Hill road from kuntedevaragudi to kyathedevaragudi ...	1,25,000
9.	Improving and widening Sri Himavath-Gopalaswamy Hill road ...	95,000
10.	Forming a loop road from Gundlupet to Terakanambi ...	1,04,000
11.	Forming a chord road from Yeswanthapur to Bangalore-Magadi road	2,10,000
12.	II Chord road from Yeswanthapur to Bangalore-Magadi road ...	99,500

677. Under the Railway Cess Fund, the number of road works taken up, completed, and the number in progress in Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur Divisions were 67, 22 and 45, respectively.

678. The total length of road formed during the year under inter village Communication was 17-1 miles.

Bridges.

679. The following important bridge works were in progress during the year :—

		Rs.
1	Construction of a bridge across the river Varada near Karehally, Sorab Taluk ...	3,66,000
2.	Construction of a bridge across the river Hemavathi on the Manjarabad Kodlipet road near Kerodi, Saklespur	2,27,000
3.	Reconstructing the five arches of the collapsed bridge at Balehonnur, Chikmagalur District side ...	1,82,000
4.	Construction of bridge at Kithlegundihalla ...	1,08,000
5.	Construction of a bridge at Kukkavada across Shagalihalla in Davangere-Sulekere road ...	76,250
6.	Construction of a bridge across Vedavathi near Byadarahally, Hiriyur Taluk	1,90,000
7.	Bridge across the Kapini near Thumbasoge; Heggadadevankote Taluk	4,41,000
8.	Bridge across the Arkavati near Kankanhally ...	2,15,000
9.	Bridge across the Arkavathi near Ramanagaram ...	2,91,000

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

680. Eleven drainage and 16 water supply works were in progress at a cost of Rs. 22,854 and Rs. 26,028, respectively. The management and maintenance of the Konanur, Birur and Closepet water works were transferred to the local bodies. The Bureau provided necessary technical assistance and advice to the several local bodies in maintaining their respective water supply installations.

Architect's Section.

681. Type designs for residential buildings for working class, officials and middle class were recast and fresh designs were prepared. Among the number of important building schemes taken up for consideration and for which designs and working drawings were prepared were 18 schemes for medical buildings, 19 education and University buildings, 8 housing, 25 miscellaneous and 36 lay-out of extensions.

General.

682. The Bangalore Buildings Division with its four Sub-Divisions was made permanent. Two Sub-Divisions attached to the Palace for looking after the Military works connected with His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and Body Guard were transferred to the control of the Public Works Department and were attached to Mysore Buildings Division. One Sub-Division was sanctioned for

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the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery near Chunchanakatte, Krishnarajanagar Taluk. One more subdivision was sanctioned for the construction of the bridge across the Arkavathi near Kankanhally and Ramanagaram. A Special grant of Rs 2 lakhs was sanctioned for the maintenance of I. V. C. Roads. Donations to the extent of Rs. 22,800 were generously offered by public persons for the construction of public buildings and hospitals.

683. The grant for the several works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) was Rs. 1,65,07,423

Irrigation.

684. The grant for the several works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department (Irrigation Works only) stood at Rs. 1,52,05,355 as against the grant of Rs. 1,36,77,889 during the previous year. Large Irrigation Works of a protective nature are being financed from the Irrigation Development Fund. In addition to the usual improvements, restoration, maintenance and repairs of "Large Irrigation Works" were in progress during the year.

685. Water Supply Works, Chamarajasagara (old and new), Kolar Gold Fields, Vanivilas Water Works, Mysore, are under the control of the Water Supply Division. The other rural water works are attached to Sanitary Bureau.

686. Three thousand and eleven million gallons of filtered water were pumped from the Chamarajasagar Water Works, Thippagondanahalli, to the Combined Jewell Filters, Bangalore, representing an average daily supply of 8·25 million gallons from this Station. The average daily consumption of water in Bangalore City was 55,78,400 gallons ranging up to 77,03,000 gallons during the summer season. The average daily supply for the Civil Area, Bangalore, was 30,31,000 gallons and that for industrial concerns in the City was 6,31,000 gallons. The average daily consumption of both the City and the Civil area Bangalore was 9,609 million gallons. The total number of water supply connections at the end of the year stood at 14,696. The number of private connections increased to 15,000.

Krishnarajasagar and Allied Works.

687. As in previous years, the Regulation of water due to the Madras Government was attended to satisfactorily in accordance with the Regulation of Krishnarajasagar. The Visvesvaraya Canal and its distributaries provided water supply to a total area of 93,126 acres. During the monsoon period, supply was made available for irrigation as per programme. On account of very large extent under paddy and sugarcane, the demand for the supply of water was very great throughout under the Visvesvaraya Canal. To make the best use of the storage in the Reservoir during the summer, a programme of supplying of water for growing kar ragi was drawn up and an extent of 19,511 acres was planted with kar ragi and kar paddy under the several distributaries and tanks. Water supply to the vast extent of irrigation of nearly 150,000 acres was attended to. The Krishnarajasagar Health Committee constituted for the consideration of all questions relating to anti-malaria engineering works, met thrice, when important questions relating to the subject were discussed.

688. The Brindavan Gardens continued to attract a large number of visitors. The facilities afforded for pleasure boating, constructing the second floor to the Hotel Krishnarajasagar, equipped with the latest modern amenities, and the opening of the Indian Restaurant, contributed to enhance the reputation of the Gardens as an ideal beauty spot for tourists and visitors. There was special illumination of gardens during the Dasara and His Highness's Birthday festivities and when distinguished State guests of high order and State Officers visited the place.

Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, Jog.

689. The grant for the Civil Engineering Works sanctioned was Rs. 17,37,500 against which, the outlay incurred was Rs. 20,61,570 bringing the total outlay on civil engineering works to Rs. 3,09,78,147 including O.B.A. works.

Lift Irrigation Scheme.

Lift Irrigation Schemes.

690. The activities of this scheme were limited to (1) the rendering of technical advice to the ryot population in the matter of sinking of wells, (2) installations, repairs and

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maintenance of oil engines and electric pumping sets, (3) expediting the disposals of applications for the installations of pumps, (4) helping them in procuring cement, steel, galvanised iron pipes and other materials required by Government Institutions and outside firms and (5) preparation of estimates for large scale lift irrigation.

(ii) Railways.

691. The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 721·55 (757·75). Of the total mileage, 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway Branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.

692. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 785·50 (Rs. 742·06 lakhs including Rs. 13·45 lakhs on Tramways. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 43·44 (Rs. 20·46) lakhs including Tramways. The gross earnings of all the State lines were Rs. 247·36 (Rs. 177·91) lakhs. The working expenses excluding contribution to the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 144·95 (Rs. 144·29) lakhs, the surplus profits and guaranteed interest being Rs. 0.79 (Rs. 0·72) lakh. The net revenue to Government was Rs. 101·62 (Rs. 32·20) lakhs.

693. There was an increase of about Rs. 69 lakhs in the gross and net earnings, thus showing an increase in the net return on capital (exclusive of interest on capital) from 4·43 to 12·94 per cent.

Lines worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

694. The gross earnings of the line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Kolar Gold Field Railway) amounted to Rs. 2·98 (Rs. 2·89) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2·51 (Rs. 2·06) lakhs, resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·47 (Rs. 0·83) lakh.

Depreciation Fund.

695. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 216·06 lakhs. No contribution was made to the fund during the year, but a sum of Rs. 5·45 lakhs representing the share of interest on investment of fund amount was added. The expenditure met out of the funds during the year was Rs. 10·33 lakhs.

Stores.

696. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 31·16 (Rs. 26·61) lakhs. Stores of the value of Rs. 94·39 lakhs, including foodstuffs were received from all

sources during the year. Stores valued at Rs. 71·67 (Rs. 33·45) lakhs, including sale of foodstuffs, were issued, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 53·87 (Rs. 31·16) lakhs at the end of the year.

697. There was one serious accident during the year, resulting in the death of one passenger and injuries to 18 passengers. Accidents.

698. The Local Advisory Committee met three times during the year and among the several important subjects discussed were :— Local Advisory Committee.

1. Additional train services and alterations in the timings of the existing trains,
2. Stoppage of Express and other trains at certain stations,
3. Provision of through carriages between certain points,
4. Expeditious disposal of claims,
5. Cleanliness of Waiting Rooms by spraying D.D.T.,
6. Schemes relating to provision of shelters at way side halts and extension of goods shed,
7. Provision of Waiting Rooms at certain stations and
8. Supply of wagons.

699. A further partial restoration of train services was ordered as follows :— Restoration of Train Services.

1. Introduction of a pair of shuttle trains between Mysore and Nanjangud Town from 1st November 1948 ;
2. Introduction of a pair of extra trains Nos. 73 and 74, between Bangalore City and Mysore from 1st March 1949 ; and
3. Extension of shuttle trains Nos. 48 and 49 running between Mysore and Hosa-Agrahara up to Arsikere and back from 1st March 1949.

700. Some of the important measures that were undertaken during the year were as follows :— Rates and Fares.

1. With effect from 1st September 1948. a new telescopic scale of rates for coal, coke. and patent fuel applicable on continuous mileage was introduced, thus standardising and rationalising coal rates.
2. With a view to facilitating the booking of goods at railway risk, the owner's risk classification of a large number of commodities was withdrawn.

701. The new goods rates structure was finalised on 1st October 1948, and the following important changes were effected :—

(A) The short distance charge of three pies per maund per mile was enhanced to six pies per maund per mile.

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(B) All class rates were made telescopic and all exceptional class rates were cancelled.

(C) All schedules were cancelled and standard wagonload scales of rates were introduced.

(D) A minimum charge for use of a wagon was introduced.

(E) The increased charge of two annas in the rupee on the total freight of each consignment was cancelled.

702. With effect from 1st October 1948, revised scales of rates for luggage and parcels such as betel leaves, butter, etc., for over $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in weight, applicable on continuous mileages over the Indian Government Railways were introduced. Terminal charges were levied as in the case of goods rates. The rates for other kinds of coaching traffic were also revised.

703. With effect from 1st January 1949, new classes of accommodation, *viz.*, Classes I, II and III, were provided on this Railway as in the case of the Indian Government Railways in replacement of the previous I, II, Inter and III Classes. The fare for the new I Class was reduced from 30 pies to 24 pies per mile. The fares for the new II and III classes were the same as those for the old Inter and III Classes, respectively.

Engineering Section.

704. The following important works were taken up in the Engineering Section :—

1. The construction of a new steel girder railway bridge across the Lokapavani river at an estimated cost of Rs. 4·79 lakhs was completed and brought into service;
2. Fifty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-five teak-wood sleepers and 32,010 Ascu-treated sleepers were renewed and 7,662 extra sleepers were provided to strengthen the track ;
3. Stages I and II of the work of improving the Bangalore-Mysore Section to make it fit to run Y.B. and Y.D. Class engines were completed, and
4. Improvements to the piers of the Lakshmanathirtha Bridge by providing R.C.C. jacketing were completed enabling the removal of the "Stop Lead and Proceed" restrictions. Cautious driving with a speed of 15 miles per hour was allowed.

Amenities for passengers.

705. With a view to avoid overcrowding, through accommodation was provided in several sections for the convenience of passengers travelling a distance of over 200 miles. A non-vegetarian refreshment room was provided

at Mysore Station, and a number of refreshment rooms and tea stalls on the most modern lines were constructed at several stations on the railway system. To supply pure drinking water for the travelling public, R.C.C. cisterns were constructed at several Railway Stations. Wayside halts were introduced in (1) Mallenahalli between Mavinkere and Ambuga on the Mysore-Arsikere Section, and (2) Koranahalli between Sivapur and Tarikere Stations on the Birur-Shimoga Town Branch from 1st February 1949.

706. With a view to settle the claims as promptly and as expeditiously as possible, the powers of the officers in the Traffic Department were enhanced resulting in an improvement both in the number of cases disposed of and the number of cases pending. General.

(iii) The Mysore Traffic Board.

707. A meeting of the Mysore Traffic Board presided over by the Chairman (Home Minister) was held on 22nd March 1949. General.

708. Orders were issued bifurcating the duties of the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, and the Secretary, Traffic Board, and appointing a separate whole-time officer as Secretary, Traffic Board.

709. Though the grant of fresh bus lines had been stopped in pursuance of the Nationalisation Scheme, new bus services were sanctioned to private operators in places where it was found absolutely necessary to provide facilities to the travelling public. The number of such services sanctioned was 87.

710. An enactment was issued making the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act and Rules applicable to the Retroceded area of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Civil Station, has also been empowered to exercise the powers and functions of a District Magistrate under the Act. Amendment to Acts and Rules.

711. In accordance with the scheme of the Government of India for adopting a uniform policy for the numbering of motor vehicles, the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act was amended providing for the renumbering of motor vehicles in the State as MY.....X and MY.....Z instead of MYX .....and MYZ... ..... with effect from 1st July 1949.

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712. It was considered necessary to enhance the taxes on motor vehicles so as to be on a par with the rates obtaining in Madras. As a first step in this direction, the existing rates were enhanced by 50 per cent from 1st July 1949.

713. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules were amended fixing the age limit of public service vehicles at five years from the date of first registration making provision for extending the age by two years if they are roadworthy and by another two years if a new engine is fitted to the vehicle.

714. Orders were issued fixing the limit of standing passengers to be carried in the Stage Carriages in the State.

715. Rule 261-A was added to the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules making it incumbent to fix time and fare tables and destination boards in all Stage Carriages.

716. The maximum rates of bus fares in the State were fixed at eight pies per mile per passenger for the first 50 miles and six pies per mile per passenger thereafter.

717. The Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order and the Civil Motor Car Control Order were promulgated with a view to making provision for the reservation of motor vehicles for the use of Government and for their sale and distribution subject to the control of Government. These restrictions have since been removed.

718. The Mysore Spirit Rationing Order, 1941, was amended changing the petrol rationing quarter as fixed by the Government of India, *viz.*, January to March, April to June and so on.

(iii) The Road Transport Department.

719. The question of Nationalisation of Bus Services in Mysore was under the active consideration of Government for some time past and it was on 25th July 1945 that the question of future policy regarding the regulation and control of Motor Transport was discussed at a meeting of the Mysore Traffic Board. It was resolved that the Motor Transport all over the State be taken over by Government and Central Organisation set up. The subject again passed through the Co-ordination and Finance Committee of the Economic Conference at its meeting held on 23rd August 1946 and a resolution was adopted generally approving of

the policy of centralising the Road Transport system in the State under Government management.

720. In accordance with the scheme of Nationalisation, the Government buses on roads radiated from and converged to Bangalore and the buses so operated touched several taluk and district headquarters in the State except Shimoga. Under the first stage of the Nationalisation Scheme, about 20 private operators voluntarily surrendered their lines in lieu of which they were permitted to ply their buses on other routes to meet the needs of the travelling public. A few Government buses are touching State Frontiers and in the interest of avoiding inconvenience to travelling public proceeding beyond the State, correspondence was carried on with the Regional Transport Officer of the contiguous area to take up the question of running Government buses to important places beyond the State like Madanapalli, Pavagada, Kollegal and Denkanikote.

721. The services were inaugurated on 12th September 1948. From 1st October 1948, the services were increased to 30. Additional routes were operated from 1st December 1948, when the total number of services operating on the routes was 52. From 1st February 1949, the services were further augmented and the number increased to 102. On 1st April 1949, 10 more services were added and the number of services run by the Department rose up to 112. From 9th June 1949, some more services were added and on 30th June 1949 there were 120 buses in operation working 162 services a day.

722. The total mileage performed daily by all the buses on the different routes was 9,800. The total number of bus hours operated per day being 5,825, the average mileage earned per day per bus in operation was 102. The total number of passengers carried for the year was about 1,100,000.

723. The capital invested was Rs. 17,76,515 and the total revenue realised for the year amounted to Rs. 13,21,574 yielding an average of 139 pies per vehicle-mile.

724. Proposals to put up suitable bus shelters at important places, providing for Rest Houses, Refreshment Rooms, Fruit Stalls and Urinals for the convenience of the travelling public were under consideration.

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(iv) Electrical Department.

725. The gross receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,26,510 (Rs. 1,18,69,019). This increase was mainly due to the extension of power supply to several villages and towns in the later part of the year.

726. The net receipts under both power and telephones after meeting all the establishment, operation and maintenance charges, after providing towards contributions to depreciation funds, departmental provident funds and pension, meeting the charges under dearness allowance, audit and accounts charges, writing off losses on account of stores and dismantling of certain non-remunerative permanent capital assets, and taking necessary credits realised on account of establishment and tools and plant charges for works done to other Government Departments, local and private bodies, amounted to Rs. 68,75,140 (Rs. 65,97,205) (under power Rs. 65,90,250 and under telephones Rs. 2,84,890).

727. The number of street lights increased from 20,784 to 21,584 during the year. The total expenditure incurred during the year under "38-A. K.R.S. Hydro-Electric Works" exclusive of "the Net Suspense under Capital Accounts" amounted to Rs. 1,82,62,731 (Rs. 76,18,573) and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 2,87,732 (Rs. 32,254).

728. The number of villages, towns and cities electrified so far was 402 (237).

729. An expenditure of Rs. 22,16,728 (Rs. 1,97,479) was incurred on the electrification of towns and villages during the year and Rs. 3,99,842 (Rs. 3,97,367) on the supply of power to irrigation pumps.

730. Service was given to an additional 10,696 installations for industrial, agricultural, lighting and heating purposes during the year. To encourage the raiyats to take interest in the "Grow More Food" scheme, certain concessions in the way of extending concessional rates for growing food crops, hiring of pumping sets at cost price for repayment in easy annual instalments were given. The amount spent on the extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvement to the existing distribution system and other capital works was Rs. 9,34,006 (Rs. 3,16,464). The expenditure under "Depreciation Fund Works" amounted to Rs. 6,81,072,

(Rs. 2,94,102). The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 1,75,08,288 (Rs. 1,60,38,696).

Power Generation and Distribution.

731. The power generated during the year was 373,414,700 (343,250,700) units and the total peak demand was 94,800 (84,000) H.P. The increase under power was mainly due to additional villages and towns electrified and to the normal expansion of service to consumers. The number of power installations, excluding irrigation pumps, and lighting installations stood at 8,925 (7,513) and 76,745 (67,461), respectively, at the end of the year.

Stores.

732. The opening balance of stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 76,74,822 (Rs. 71,37,306) and articles worth Rs. 1,73,69,318 (Rs. 90,45,450) were purchased during the year. Receipts due to transfer of stores within the Department or returns from works amounted to Rs. 1,38,42,854 (Rs. 80,93,544.) Stores of the value of Rs. 3,03,55,730 (Rs. 1,44,84,407) were issued. The year closed with a balance of stores on hand valued at Rs. 85,31,264 (Rs. 97,91,893).

Workshop and Laboratory.

733. The Departmental workshops at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura, Mysore, Jog and Bhadravati together manufactured materials valued at Rs. 1,57,266 (Rs. 52,407).

Interruptions and Accidents.

734. There were 37 (37) unforeseen interruptions lasting for 3 hours and 20 minutes for the whole year and 2 (3) pre-arranged shut-downs during the year. There were 22 (73) fatal accidents in which 19 persons died of electrocution and three died of drowning, fall from structures and lorries; seven of the total number of casualties were departmental employees and 15 were non-departmental men.

General.

735. With the growing demand for service of electricity all round the State and even from adjoining Provinces, the Department had been vigorously engaged on the execution of many works as quickly as possible with the resources that were available and achieved appreciable progress in the various undertakings.

736. The Office of the Superintendent, Power and Lighting, Bangalore, was divided into three independent sections, *viz.*, City, Civil Station and Automatic Telephones. The old employees of the Department who were retired prior to 1st September 1946 who were hitherto deprived of the benefits of pension were granted the privilege of pension from 1st June 1948. In order to encourage and popularise the use of electricity for irrigation and agricultural purposes,

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further concession in the rates and method of calculation of minimum returns on the capital outlay incurred was under the consideration of Government. Many outstanding major schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works and extension of High Tension Transmission lines, the installation of Master Sub-units wherever necessary and extending electrical facilities to various villages and towns as well to the adjoining Madras Province were carried out.

737. A stretch of thirty-two miles of 66 KV line with magnetic telephone lines from Davangere to Ujjini was completed and the line was charged on 7th June 1949 and twenty-three miles of 33 KV line from Dodballapur to Goribidnur were erected and charged on 24th April 1949. The work beyond Goribidnur up to Hindupur Tapping structure was completed on receipt of fabricated structures for tapping from the Government Electric Factory. Seventy-two miles of 110 KV line between Bhadravati and Tiptur was nearing completion. Besides, the assembly and erection of shed structures between Mysore and Nanjangud and Davangere and Chitaldrug were also undertaken. The Department is constituting a separate Civil Engineering Circle of its own as a temporary measure to complete the several works sanctioned so far.

CHAPTER IX—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

(i) Geology.

738. The estimated value of minerals produced in the State other than gold but including chromite, corundum, kaolin, manganese, asbestos, mica, ochres, soapstone, quartzite and ornamental stones, was Rs. 7,97,000 (Rs. 8,10,566). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 52,367. The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 84,535 (78,775) acres. In addition, about 52 acres of land were held under licenses for quarrying ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates for approval current during the year was 438 (354). The aggregate value of the various minerals which were supplied by the Department to the several industrial concerns was Rs. 17,195. In addition, 479 tolas of gold obtained from the Bellara Gold Mines were sold to the public for Rs. 54,645.

Mineral Survey and Prospecting.

739. Of the important discoveries of new mineral occurrences during the year, the *Apatite* occurrence at Malavanghatta, Channarayapatna taluk, and at Bageshpura, Arsikere taluk; the *Beryl* and *Columbite* occurrence at Katteri; *Felspar* near Peenya, Bangalore taluk, and Kamasandra, Bowringpet taluk; the occurrence of big sized *Garnets* near Kuppur, Chiknayakanhalli taluk; the *Ilmenite* occurrences near Katteri, French-Rocks taluk; and the *Vermiculite* occurrences at Malavanghatta, Channarayapatna taluk and at Chunchankatte, Krishnarajanagar taluk, may be mentioned.

740. Besides these, extensive deposits of high grade *Limestone* suitable for cement manufacture, aggregating a total quantity of 50 million tons were estimated to be available from the Hosadurga and Chiknayakanhalli areas. Prospecting has revealed the existence of 5,000 tons of good quality *Kaolin* near Biligere, Tiptur taluk. About 20,000 tons of *Kyanite* were estimated to be obtainable from near Makavalli, Hole-Narsipur taluk. Further occurrences of sulphide minerals have come to light as a result of geophysical prospecting in the Ingladhal and Kunchiganhal areas.

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Eight lakhs of tons of *Sillimanite quartzite* were estimated to be available from near Bettadbid, Mysore Taluk. Preliminary prospecting for *Vermiculite* has shown the existence of about 5,000 tons of this mineral in the Malavanghatta area and about a thousand tons in the Bageshpur area.

Geological Survey.

741. About 250 square miles in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk, 60 square miles in the Mysore taluk and 40 square miles in the Hosdurga taluk were geologically surveyed and mapped.

Geophysical Survey.

742. The proposals for a ten-year programme of geophysical surveys has been deferred for the present. Exploration for sulphide ores near Chitaldrug was continued. Geophysical surveys were conducted in several places and sites were recommended for drilling bore wells. A detailed hydrographic survey of the Chiknayakanhalli taluk was undertaken.

Chemical Laboratory.

743. In the Chemical Laboratory, 97 samples were analysed involving the determination of 314 constituents. A sum of Rs. 495 was realised as fee on analysis done for the public. In the Geological Laboratory, a number of economic enquiries were investigated. The department participated in the Dasara Exhibition of the year.

Special Schemes.

744. In the Bellara Gold Mines, mining and recovery of ore was suspended. A quantity of 1,299·07 tons was treated and 617 tolas of crude sponge gold was recovered. Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, the famous Mining Engineers have suggested a suitable method for the recovery of gold and silver contained in the ore from the Bellara Mines. The new shafts have been sunk to depths of 67 and 48 feet on the eastern extensions of the reef.

745. In the Bageshpura Kaolin Works, owing to accumulations of large stocks of both raw and washed kaolin, fresh mining was not attempted. The sale realisations during the year amounted to Rs. 23,213. The construction of the subsidiary washing plant at Nandihalli was completed.

746. An experimental Post Office was opened in the Bellara Gold Mines on 20th June 1949. Four graduates in Geology, one from Bombay University, two from Madras University and one from Mysore University were given practical training during the year in several branches of underground mining.

747. The total revenues excluding royalty on gold amounted to Rs. 1,07,341 (Rs. 1,05,785) and the expenditure on the department was Rs. 1,15,997 (Rs. 96,975).

(ii) Mines and Explosives.

748. As in the previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in four mines in the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nundyroog. The total output of gold and silver was 180,039,771 (1,71,695·649) and 12,796·66 (12,422·39) ozs, respectively. The total value realised was £. 4,077,242 (£. 3,675,530), the increase being due to increased production and continued high prices for gold in the market. Out of the actual demand of Rs. 16,84,575 (Rs, 15,17, 511) under Royalty on gold and silver, a sum of Rs. 13,24,279 was collected. Out of the demand of Rs. 3,10,46,763 under the Duty on Gold Act, a sum of Rs. 2,62,04,124 was collected. The amount of dividends paid by the four companies amounted to £. 117,793.

749. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Committee. a net relief of Rs. 1,04,97,000 (Rs. 93,14,000) was sanctioned after deducting royalty and tax.

Mining Labour.

750. The number of persons employed in the Mining industry was 25,948 during the calendar year, 1948. Of these, 24,034 were employed in gold mining (including the Bellara Gold Mine). Among the persons employed in the Kolar Gold Mines, 205 were Europeans, 559 Anglo-Indians and 29,125 Indians. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-six persons were employed underground and 8,893 on the surface.

Accidents.

751. The total number of accidents was 167 (187). Of these, 18 were fatal and 149 serious. Enquiries were instituted into all the accidents. In the 18 fatal accidents, 30 (33) persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 1·16 per thousand persons in service. Out of the 18 fatal accidents, 17 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, of which 14 were unavoidable, two were due to recklessness and 1 due to negligence.

Compensation for Accidents.

752. Thirty-five (55) claims for compensation comprising 23 fatal and 12 permanent partial disablement arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 57,626 (Rs. 77,395.) Compensation amounting to

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Rs. 46,589 (Rs. 48,365) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 1,12,217 was awarded in 85 claims due to silicosis.

Explosives.

753. Thirteen licenses were granted for the possession and sale of explosives in and sale from magazines and 17 licenses in Forms H and K–six for large-scale manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder and fireworks, and 11 for possession and sale only of gunpowder and small arm nitro-compound and fireworks. The District Magistrates issued 927 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of small quantities of explosives. There were 36 (28) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of nine persons and serious injuries to 47 (34).

Petroleum.

754. Two hundred and forty-four (208) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules for the import and storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State were 4,350,053 (5,169,127) and 3,396,102 (3,840,421) gallons, respectively. The operation of the Power Alcohol Act was extended to the Mysore District from 1st April 1949.

Prosecutions.

755. There were nine cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and the Rules thereunder resulting in the conviction of nine persons.

Carbide of Calcium Rules.

756. Thirty-seven (35) licenses were current for the storage of carbide of calcium during the year.

General.

757. The Mysore Gold Duty Act was repealed by Act No. LXI of 1949 and an agreement was entered into between the Companies and the Government. The Mysore Mine having completed the erection of the air-conditioning plant and brought into commission during the year, all the four mines on the Kolar Gold field were provided with air-conditioning plants on the top of the main downcast shafts. The post of an Additional Inspector of Mines, against the post of an Assistant Inspector of Mines to be kept vacant, was sanctioned. The ten Recreation Centres provided by the Mines for the relaxation and amusement of the workers continued to be popular. The activities of the Accident Prevention Organisation were continued during the year.

758. The Mines' Safety Committees continued their work on the individual mines through poster propaganda,

lectures and enquiries into the causes of accidents, taking disciplinary action whenever necessary. The Cinematograph Film Rules, 1949, under section 4 of the Petroleum Act, 1942, were approved and published by Government in September1949.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

CHAPTER X—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

759. Full-time District Health Officers were working in the Districts of Hassan, Chikmagalur, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore. In other Districts, *viz.*, Mandya and Tumkur, public health work continued to be under the charge of District Medical and Sanitary Officers. In addition to the Municipal Health Organisations in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Field area and Davangere City, full-time Rural Health Organisations under the Department were working in 76 places, including those in Maidan and Malnad areas. In these Units, special intensive preventive work was undertaken in respect of diseases predominant in those areas, such as malaria.

760. The scheme of centralisation of compilation of vital statistics has been in operation in the entire State from 1st January 1947. Four Health Probationers were deputed to Calcutta to undergo D.P.H. training. Two Health Probationers were appointed during the year.

761. The state of public health was satisfactory. A low incidence was reported of plague, small-pox and cholera and as a preventive measure, 372,146 anti-plague inoculations and 21,568 anti-cholera inoculations were done. Two lakhs fifty-five thousand and forty-eight houses were fumigated. Seventy-two thousand nine hundred and ten deaths were reported and the total births registered was 114,194, the death rate being 9·4 and the birth rate 14·8 as compared with 11·2 and 15·3, respectively, during last year.

762. Three hundred and ninety-two (1,065) deaths from cholera were reported. As a preventive measure, 21,568 anti-cholera inoculations were given. Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-seven wells were chlorinated.

763. The number of deaths from plague was reported to be 1,960 (2,451). As a preventive measure, 372,146 anti-plague inoculations were given. One hundred and seven (72) places were declared as plague-infected areas and 41 shandies and jatras were stopped for varying periods. Two lakhs fifty-five thousand and forty-six houses were fumigated in 581 villages, 48 towns and 4 cities.

764. The death rate recorded was 9·4 (11·2). Births and deaths recorded during the year 1947 and 1948 were :—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Males	Females	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Males	Females	Rate p mille
1947 ...	117,053	60,344	56,709	15·3	86,006	44,152	41,854	11·2
1948 ...	114,191	59,114	55,080	14·8	72,910	37,819	35,091	9·4

765. The birth rate was highest (17·1) in Shimoga District, and lowest (10·6) in Hassan District. The highest death rate, *viz.*, 11·6 was reported from Shimoga District, and the lowest 6·7 from Bangalore District. The birth-rates recorded in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field were 38·1 (37·8), 30·5 (32·2) and 27·9 (21·8), respectively. The maximum mortality was among persons of sixty and over and the minimum among those aged between 10 and 15.

766. The following table shows the recorded cases of mortality under the several heads :—

Cause of death	Number of deaths	
	1947	1948
Plague ...	2,451	1,960
Small-pox ...	1,249	1,076
Cholera ...	1,065	392
Malaria ...	25,889	24,660
Typhoid ..	4,943	3,363
Other fevers ...	10,493	8,690
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	7,247	4,618
Respiratory Diseases ...	3,035	2,325
Consumption ...	2,819	2,611
Leprosy ...	929	600
Maternal Deaths ...	1,478	1,124
Suicide ...	390	219
Drowning ...	537	519
Wounds and Accidents ...	455	364
Killed by Wild Beasts ...	110	68
Snake bites ...	152	131
Rabies ...	74	64
All other causes ...	22,690	17,791
Not stated ...	...	2,335
Total ...	86,006	72,910

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767. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 6,405 (10,127).

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Malariology.

768. Lectures in Malariology and demonstrations in the field were given to the students of the Medical College, Mysore and the Medical School, Bangalore. Four hundred and eight (514) gallons of pyrethrum were despatched from the Central Laboratory to the various health units of the State. The reduction in the pyrethrum extract prepared was due to the non-availability of stock of pyrethrum flowers. Systematic bie-nnial spleen surveys of most of the villages in the Health Unit areas were conducted during the year.

769. Arrangements were made for starting DDT spraying in 27 Health Units in Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Hassan Districts in the month of December 1948.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

770. The chief work of the Bureau consisted as usual in concerting measures to combat the epidemic of plague in the State. Measures against the control of epidemic diseases, *viz.*, plague, small-pox and cholera were undertaken in all the infected places with the help of the District Health Officers, District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the Medical Officers of Health in charge of the Health Units. There were 3,229 (3,290) attacks of plague and 1,509 (1,409) deaths were reported. There were 1,396 attacks of small-pox and 161 attacks of cholera. Three lakhs sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-one vaccinations and 21,568 anti-cholera inoculations were conducted.

Guineaworm Unit.

771. The Guineaworm Unit staff visited 387 villages. Two hundred and sixty-two step wells were examined in these villages and fishes were stocked in 139 step wells used for drinking purposes. Forty-nine drinking water sources were chlorinated.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.

772. The Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare was made permanent in November 1948. The Superintendent of the Bureau visited a number of villages in the State. Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres were visited in Bangalore City, Mysore and District headquarters. Several Industrial Establishments, Nursery Schools and Social Institutions were also visited and given necessary advice.

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773. The first monthly issue of the 'Mysore Arogya' was issued in the month of September 1948. A regular feature of the Magazine is the publication of articles on food and nutrition, malaria and health conditions abroad. The malaria control work in the units already established was being published every month. In addition to this magazine, weekly bulletins were issued during the year and were published in local newspapers.

Bureau of Health Education.

774. The Health Propaganda Unit arranged 93 shows in the various places. The permanent Health Exhibition at Mysore attracted a large crowd as usual. The Department took part in the Dasara Exhibition held at Mysore. Exhibitions were also arranged at Hassan, Mandya and Dodballapur Towns. A Special Exhibition was arranged in Mysore in December 1948 on the occasion of the 24th Annual Conference of the All India Educational Conference. A batch of 100 students were selected for the Health Inspectors' Training Class.

Health Training Centre, Ramanagaram.

775. The Centre was free from plague except for the continuation of the previous year's epidemic in Honganur and Ramanagaram Town. Necessary control measures were undertaken to check the incidence of several epidemic diseases. Health education and propaganda was one of the most important activities of the Centre. Health talks and magic lantern lectures were held.

Health Units.

776. The Sorab, Anandapuram and Bhadra Health Units continued to work during the year. The incidence of various epidemic diseases was checked by the adoption of several remedial measures. Health education and talks were given in the units.

777. The District Health Organisations in all the nine Districts continued to work during the year. The epidemic diseases were checked by the adoption of timely remedial precautionary measures.

City Health Organisations.

778. Necessary precautionary measures were undertaken to check the infection of cholera, small-pox, plague, typhoid and other diseases. The bye-laws were strictly enforced in granting licenses to hotels and coffee clubs. A campaign of intensive cleaning was undertaken and various sanitary improvements were effected. Medical examination of food handlers were carried on departmentally. Food samples were collected and analysed. One thousand four hundred and twenty stray dogs were destroyed. The usual

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activities of the maternity and child welfare work continued to be maintained during the year. The two milk centres continued to work as usual.

779. In Mysore City, several hotels and places of licensing trades were periodically inspected and necessary action was taken to rectify the defects noticed. Regular malarial spraying at all the breeding places was attended to as per programme. Special attention was paid to the maintenance of general sanitation in the City and its surrounding villages. Propaganda leaflets in Kannada on "Civic habits and welfare" of children were got printed and distributed to the public.

(iii) Vaccination.

780. A total of 369,821 vaccinations were performed, of which 162,074 were primary and 207,747 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 1,076.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

781. A model range comprising of the road side villages around Bangalore City has been under the control of the Institute for testing the potency of several purified and tested samples of lymph manufactured in the Institute from time to time. The demand for vaccine lymph during the year was met with in full. The demand from the local bodies in the State for vaccine was on the increase. The Civil Station, Bangalore, which was getting its requirements elsewhere obtained the supplies of vaccine lymph from the Institute during the year. A total quantity of vaccine lymph enough for 711,190 cases was issued during the year. Six lakhs and seventy-five thousand doses of vaccine lymph were produced and 711,190 doses were issued.

(v) Public Health Institute.

782. A total of 14,676 specimens were examined in the bacteriological section. Four lakhs eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety doses of anti-plague vaccine, 707,197 doses of anti-cholera vaccine and 28,202 doses of T.A.B. vaccine were issued during the year. Two hundred

and ninety-one cases with 1,242 articles were examined medicolegally. In the Chemical Section, 1,296 articles were analysed.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

783. At the commencement of the calendar year, 1948, there were 433 (419) medical institutions. With the addition of 18 medical institutions during the year, the total number at the close of the year was 451.

784. The following were the 18 institutions opened during the year :—

1. Tuberculosis Hospital—The Shanthabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium,
2. Women's Dispensary—Nagar, Hosanagar Taluk,
3. P. W. D. Dispensary—Birwal, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Fifteen Local Fund Dispensaries :—

4. Jodichamarahalli, Kolar Taluk,
5. Doddahejjaji, Dodballapur Taluk,
6. Mosalehosalli, Hassan Taluk,
7. Gunderi, Holalkere Taluk,
8. Somanathapur, T.-Narsipur Taluk,
9. Irgampalli, Chintamani Taluk,
10. Yellandur, Srinivasapur Taluk,
11. Gownipalli, Srinivasapur Taluk,
12. Beechaganahalli, Gudibanda Taluk,
13. Mandikal, Chikballapur Taluk,
14. Ganjigunte, Sidlaghatta Taluk,
15. Anaji, Davangere Taluk,
16. Asagodu, Jagalur Taluk,
17. Kondajji, Harihar Taluk,
18. Idagur, Goribidnur Taluk.

785. During the year, three dispensaries were converted into Local Fund Dispensaries.

786. Out of the 451 institutions, 415 were public, 27 non-public, 5 private aided and 4 non-aided; 73 were

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hospitals and 378 dispensaries, 56 were specially for women and children and 395 general, 84 were considered as urban and 367 as rural.

787. Due to the paucity of medical officers, 19 subsidised rural dispensaries could not function.

788. There was on the average, one institution for every 64·7 square miles of area and for every 16,108 of population.

In-patients.

789. The total number of beds available was 5,374 (5,046). The total number of new in-patients treated was 128,750 (123,738). Of these, 96,082 (83,300) were cured, 13,965 relieved, 7,903 discharged otherwise, 4,872 died and 5,456 remained under treatment. The daily average of in-patients treated was 4,653·80(4,650·59).

Out-patients.

790. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 7,633,634 (7,488,942). Of these, 2,998,240 were men, 1,919,739 women and 2,715,655 children. The daily average attendance of new and old out-patients was 42,254·04 (40,101·99).

Surgical Operations.

791. The total number of persons on whom surgical operations were performed was 126,963 (108,262) and of these, 110,407 were cured and 373 died.

Midwives.

792. The number of midwives working during the year was 523. Of these, 62 were rural midwives stationed in the interior parts where there were no dispensaries. The total number of parturition cases conducted both in and outside institutions was 55,285 (52,280).

793. The following table shows the most prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated :—

	Disease.	*Number treated.*
1.	Malaria	1,395,198
2.	Diseases of the skin ...	566,809
3.	Diseases of the eye ...	499,226
4.	Diseases of the digestive system	459,481
5.	Ulcers ...	430,917
6.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin ...	323,547
7.	Injuries ...	314,346
8.	Diarrhoea ...	265,490
9.	Diseases of the year ...	221,745

794. The following table gives the comparative statistics of some diseases in the City and non-City areas in the State :—

Sl. No.	Diseases	State Total	City areas	Non-City areas
1	Tubercle of the lungs ...	5,611	4,317	1,294
2	Other tubercular diseases	4,291	2,830	1,461
3	Diseases of the Nervous system ...	161,244	71,605	89,639
4	Diseases of digestive system ...	459,481	134,852	324,629
5	Diseases of the teeth and gums ...	56,049	21,727	34,322
6	Gonorrhœa ...	21,251	8,649	12,602
7	Syphilis ...	24,088	13,549	10,539
8	Diseases of the male generative system ...	15,921	3,232	12,689
9	Diseases of the female generative system ...	101,230	59,968	41,262

795. The following statement shows the diseases for which the highest number of in-patients were treated together with the number of deaths under those diseases:—

Diseases	Number of in-patients		Percentage of death to total treated
	Treated	Died	
1. Malaria ...	12,458	252	2·02
2. General diseases ...	8,517	231	2·71
3. Diseases of the female generative system ...	8,096	36	0·44
4. Injuries	6,265	267	4·26
5. Anæmia	5,203	898	17·25
6. Pneumonia	4,826	437	9·05
7. Diseases of the digestive system ...	4,162	203	4·87
8. Disease of the eye ...	3,945	7	0·17
9. Some diseases of the Respiratory System ...	3,348	166	4·65
10. Pyrexia of uncertain origin	3,186	132	4·14

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(vii) Special Hospitals.

Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

796. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 12,672 (11,009) and 88,832 (84,761). A total of 12,164 (11,052) surgical operations were performed. Of these, 12,216 were cured, 36 were relieved, 4 discharged otherwise and 8 died. The cancellation of the levy of a fee of one anna per head in the out-patient department was under the consideration of Government. Penicillin was being used even to non-paying patients.

Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.

797. The total number of in-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital and Children's Hospital, Bangalore, was 12,552 and 1,676, respectively. The number of out-patients treated was 37,951 (37,509). Out of a total of 7,499 births, 6,972 were live-births and 527 still-births. One hundred and three mothers gave birth to twins. Ante-natal and post-natal clinics were held once a week. Five thousand and eighty-two mothers and 3,075 babies attended the Clinics.

Civil Station Hospitals.

798. The number of in-patients treated in the Bowring Civil Hospital and the Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, was 4,279 (3,905) and 8,296 (7,353), respectively, and the number of out-patients was 43,025 (33,006) and 38,811 (36,035), respectively. A new deep X-ray unit was installed in the hospital.

Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.

799. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, was 6,264 (4,143) and 27,788 (28,306), respectively. The number of surgical operations performed was 900.

Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Field.

800. The number of in-patients and out-patients in the Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet, K.G.F., was 3,138 (2,513) and 33,443 (28,732), respectively. The number of surgical operations performed was 252.

Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

801. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was 1,045 (1,003) and 5,397(4,923), respectively. Occupational treatment has established itself as an important beneficial measure in the treatment of mental and nervous patients. Its object was to make the patients regain their sense of self-respect by making them realise that they can also contribute something useful to the world around them. Mat-weaving which

was introduced as an additional occupation during 1946 has become very popular among women patients. The Mental Hospital, Bangalore has been selected by the Government of India for purposes of up-grading for post-graduate teaching and research. It continues to serve as a Blood Bank to the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, for women after child birth in urgent need of transfusion.

The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

802. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, was 2,248 (2,690) and 43,943 (31,840), respectively. The number of surgical operations performed was 5,170.

The Leper Asylum, Bangalore.

803. The total number of in-patients and out-patients in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, treated was 389 (287) and 127 (81), respectively.

The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F.

804. Two thousand and fifty-six (1,902) in-patients were treated in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

805. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, was 700 (567) and 1,743 (1,380), respectively. The number of surgical operations performed was 3,754 (3,295).

The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

806. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 8,596 (7,666) and 96,362 (86,645), respectively. The number of surgical operations performed was 10,761 (92,263).

Finance.

807. The income of the Department was Rs. 10,24,085 (Rs. 9,69,696). The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State was Rs. 56,08,371 (Rs. 37,66,746). Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 24,84,418 (Rs. 13,92,106) was spent on salaries and establishment, Rs. 12,26,773 (Rs. 7,23,668) on diet, Rs. 13,07,018 (Rs. 10,32,914) on medicines and hospital necessaries and Rs. 76,363 (Rs. 1,12,340) on bedding and clothing.

General.

808. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to open the following medical institutions :—

(1) Shanthabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore.

(2) The New General Hospital, Tumkur, and

(3) The Crawford Hospital, Saklespur.

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809. A post-graduate course was held at Mysore under the auspices of the All India Tuberculosis Association. It was attended by 23 candidates from all parts of India. Arrangements were made to obtain the latest instruments for Chest Surgery from America to the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

810. Medical inspection of students was in force in all the Government Schools of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 93 Centres outside. All the girls studying in all the Boys' and Girls' High Schools were examined by the Lady Medical Officers. The scheme is proposed to be extended to the interior parts also.

811. Under the Post-war Development Scheme, the following were sanctioned :—

(1) Appointment of a woman doctor to each taluk,

(2) Posting of a midwife to each hobli, and

(3) Construction of a ward of six beds for women, with a labour ward in each taluk.

812. Among the distinguished visitors to the various medical institutions were (1) H. E. the Countess of Mountbatten of Burma, (2) Sm. Rajakumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, (3) Miss A. Noll, Nursing Consultant of the Rockfeller Foundation, (4) French Government Consul at Madras, (5) Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavanagar, (6) Ambassador for Iran and India, and (7) Dr. Sm. H. Jhirad.

813. The anti-tuberculosis work was conducted with greater efficiency with the organisation of tuberculosis section under a full time Director of Tuberculosis. The question of providing tuberculosis wards as annexure to all the District Hospitals and the establishment of a tuberculosis after-care Colony at Mysore was under consideration. A post-graduate course was held at Mysore under the auspices of the All-India Tuberculosis Association. A special post of a Director of Tuberculosis in Mysore was created and all the tuberculosis institutions in the State were placed under his charge.

814. Contributions were received from various self Governing bodies and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) towards general funds of leprosy control.

CHAPTER XI--PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

815. The year marked further progress in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1949, there were 10,962 (10,484) public institutions with a total enrolment of 7,80,188 (698,704) pupils.

816. The following statement shows the classification of institutions by managements for boys and girls with their strength as on 31st March 1949 :—

No.	*Management.*	*Number.*	*Strength.*
1	Government	8,959	6,52,235
2	District Boards	8	419
3	Municipal	186	23,409
4	Aided	1,770	99,366
5	Unaided	39	4,759
	Total ...	10,962	7,80,188

817. Besides these, there were 369 (602) village indigenous schools with a strength of 6,568 (10,001). Village Schools.

818. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age of 1,099,371 was 71·56 (64·46), and 97·30 (89·55) for boys and girls, respectively. On an average there was one school for an area of 2·60 (2·65) square miles and for every 646 (661) persons.

819. The number of High Schools increased from 127 to 166 and their total strength from 32,736 to 51,261. The District Boards in the State have also taken up the question of opening of High Schools under their management. High Schools.

820. Additional centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1949 were sanctioned with a view to affording greater educational facilities to the students appearing for the examination.

821. The number of middle schools increased from 617 with an enrolment of 97,760 pupils to 701 with 113,951 pupils. Additional middle schools are being sanctioned every year to meet the increased demand for middle school education. Middle Schools.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

822. The scheme of conversion of Upper Primary Schools into the Middle Schools of the New Type with a view to providing Middle School education in rural parts was almost complete. The number of new Type Middle Schools was 500 with a strength of 27,901 pupils in Middle School classes.

New Type Middle Schools.

823. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Sl. No.	Grades of Institutions	Number			Percentage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	University Colleges ...	11,406	1,558	12,964	2·08	0·67	1·68
2	Oriental Colleges ...	603	14	617	0·11	0·01	0·09
3	High Schools ...	40,884	10,377	51,261	7·44	4·49	65·8
4	Middle Schools ...	89,522	24,429	11,395	16·30	10·57	14·61
5	Primary Schools (including new type Middle Schools).	395,456	192,083	587,539	72·00	83·19	75·31
6	Special Schools ...	11,385	2,471	13,856	2·07	1·07	1·78
	Total ...	549,256	230,932	780,188	100·00	100·00	100·00

824. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 587,333 (531,279) or 74·7 per cent of the number on rolls.

Primary Education.

825. The annual programme of expansion of Primary Education in the State was extended and 400 new Primary Schools were ordered to be opened during the year.

826. The enforcement of the scheme of compulsory attendance was extended to fourth set of taluks of the State during the year.

827. Besides, the scheme of full compulsion initiated during the previous year was extended to a set of nine district headquarter taluks of the State at a cost of Rs. 5,65,256 recurring and Rs. 15,52,281 non-recurring.

828. The number of primary schools in the State increased from 9,285 with a strength of 529,556 pupils inclusive of 163,095 girls to 9,766 with 587,539 pupils including 192,083 girls.

Adult Education.

829. The Mysore Adult Education Council continued its activities during the year. The Council conducted 4,055 (4,557) literacy classes including 475 (337) classes for women and 685 (591) classes for persons belonging to the

Depressed Classes. Of these, 154 (261) were Urdu and 27 were Tamil classes. The total number of persons under instruction was 84,328 as against 93,109 of the previous year. The number of persons made literate was 34,022 (34,327).

830. The annual Government grant to the Council was Rs. 5 lakhs.

Depressed Classes.

831. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Class students increased from 450 to 454 and their strength from 16,892 to 18,025, of whom 12,083 were pupils of the Depressed Classes. In addition, there were 56,814 (43,761 boys and 13,053 girls). Pupils of the Depressed Class community in all general schools, making a total of 68,897 Depressed Class students under instruction.

Muslim Education.

832. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls increased from 1,174 to 1,194 and the enrolment increased from 62,282 to 68,584, of whom all but 62 were Muslim pupils. In addition, 18,968 students were receiving instruction in all general schools thus making a total of 87,490 pupils under instruction.

833. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of institutions :—

No.	*Institutions.*	*No. of Institutions.*	*Strength.*
1	Lower Primary Schools for boys including New Type Middle Schools.	9,182	526,998
2	Lower Primary Schools for girls including New Type Middle Schools.	584	60,541
3	Middle Schools for boys ...	586	94,581
4	Middle Schools for girls ...	115	19,370
5	High Schools for boys ...	135	42,418
6	High Schools for girls ...	31	8,843
7	Sanskrit Schools ..	81	2,114
8	Oriental Colleges ...	5	617
9	Adult Night Schools ...	83	1,679
10	Commercial Schools ...	37	2,538
11	Industrial Schools ...	17	1,711
12	Agricultural Schools ...	5	122
13	Training Institutions ...	12	1,182

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No.	Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	Strength.
14	Special Schools for Handicapped	2	104
15	Nursery Schools ...	35	2,185
16	Basic Schools ...	13	730
17	Other Schools (including Engineering and Medical) ...	11	1,491
18	Colleges for men and women ...	28	12,964
	Total ...	10,962	7,80,188

Education for Women.

834. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 662 to 743 and their enrolment from 72,190 (inclusive of 2,908 boys) to 90,368 pupils, of whom 3,596 were boys. The increase in the number of separate institutions was mainly due to opening of fresh schools wherever necessary. In addition, 144,160 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 230,932 girls under instruction.

835. The results of the S.S.L.C. Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations in respect of girl students were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Grade of Examination	Girls		
		Examined	Passed	Percentage
1	S.S.L.C. ...	1,327	1,038	53·5
2	Middle Schools ...	3,982	2,860	67·1
3	Upper Primary ...	452	265	58·4

Scholarships.

836. A provision of Rs. 3,67,027 was sanctioned for the award of scholarships to pupils studying in High, Middle and New Type Middle Schools and Oriental Colleges. The distribution was as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Backward communities (excluding Muslims)	2,01,150
2	Depressed Classes (boys only) ...	69,855
3	Muslims	6,030
4	General	31,000
5	Merit	1,140
6	Special	1,500
7	Sanskrit education	11,741
8	Military	10,545
9	Girls (including Rs. 9,000 for Depressed Classes and Rs. 2,510 for Muslim girls).	27,580
10	Other scholarships	6,486

837. The number of pupils receiving scholarships in the High Schools was 3,257 (2,411), while 4,428 (4,143) pupils enjoyed full fee concession either as recipients of scholarships or as belonging to specified communities.

Free Studentships.

838. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations :—

Sl. No.	Examinations	Number			No. declared eligible for College courses
		Registered	Examined	Passed	
1	S.S.L.C. Examination	11,587	11,374	6,950	4,772
2	Middle School Examn.	28,126	27,295	18,122	...

Boy Scouts.

839. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting as on 15th January 1949, was 42,994 (38,708). The usual annual grant was made to the Boy Scouts of Mysore. Most of the Districts have arranged a number of service centres and have done appreciable work in the amelioration of rural population.

Girl Guides.

840. There was increased activity in the Girl Guide movement in the State. To encourage the starting of Guide Companies in schools, an All-State training was held at the headquarters for a period of 15 days. The annual State Shield competition was held on 29th October 1948.

Medical Inspection.

841. Medical inspection was in force in all Government schools in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 93 mofussil centres. The Chief Medical Inspector of Schools reported that about 20 per cent of the children who were examined suffered from malnutrition.

Finance.

842. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 2,78,87,411 (Rs. 2,14,97,287). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,78,28,945 (Rs. 1,24,55,574) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 69,224 on institutions managed by District Boards, Rs 10,70,681 (Rs. 4,34,537) on institutions managed by Municipalities, Rs. 28,62,903 (Rs. 13,17,268) on institutions managed by private bodies and Rs. 38,995 (Rs. 89,243) on unaided institutions, Rs. 7,75,040 (Rs. 17,82,625) on buildings, Rs. 5,47,275 (Rs. 12,61,903) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 46,94,348 (Rs. 34,86,906) on other miscellaneous items. The total

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direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 2,18,70,748 (Rs. 1,49,65,853) or Rs. 74·84 (69·61) per cent of the total expenditure.

843. The amount spent on different grades of education was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Grades of education		Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure
			Rs.	
1	University Education	Men ...	32,06,000	14·66
		Women	2,58,000	1·17
2	Oriental Education	...	1,28,563	0·58
3	High School Education	Boys ...	26,28,344	12·01
		Girls ...	5,35,988	2·45
4	Middle School do	Boys ...	27,40,696	12·53
		Girls ...	5,84,387	2·67
5	Primary do	Boys ...	91,42,153	41·84
		Girls ...	15,53,338	7·10
6	Training Institutions	Men ...	4,36,293	1·99
		Women	73,084	0·33
7	Technical and other Schools.	Men ...	5,66,769	2·59
		Women	17,133	0·08
		Total ...	2,18,70,748	100·00

844. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 3-12-11 (Rs. 2-14-11). Of this, a sum of Rs. 3-4-8 (Rs. 2-5-8) was met from State funds.

845. A provision of Rs. 75,000 for mid-day lunch to the pupils of Primary Schools and another provision of Rs. 35,000 for High and Middle Schools were made during the year.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength.

846. The number of students in the University Colleges (including the Medical School) was 9,957 (8,312). One hundred and sixty-two women students qualified themselves for degrees.

Laws of the University.

847. The following were some of the laws given effect to :—

1. The Syllabus in Physics and Chemistry for the First B.Sc. (Textiles) was revised.

2. The Syllabus for B.Sc. in Agriculture was revised.

3. The detailed courses of studies and schemes of Examination in History for the Intermediate, B.A., and B.A. Honours Degree Examinations were revised.

4. Provision was made for students who pass the S.S.L.C. Examination with one of the languages as an optional subject to study it as second language in the Intermediate provided they do not want to continue it as an optional subject.

5. Provision was made for a separate Board of Studies and Board of Examiners in Textiles Technology.

6. Political Science which was hitherto included under Economics and Statistics was separated and necessary amendments to Ordinances were effected for having separate Board of Studies and Board of Examiners in Political Science.

7. French was included in the list of optional subjects for the B.A. Degree Examination.

8. Malayalam was included in the list of second languages for the Intermediate and Degree Courses.

9. The syllabus in Physics for the B.Sc. Degree Examination was revised.

10. Ordinance 142 was amended by making provision for compartmental system in all the L. M. P. Examinations, I, II, III and Final.

11. The syllabus in Mathematics for the B.Sc. Degree Examination was revised.

12. Provision was made for the introduction of compartmental system for the B.Com. Degree Examination.

848. Intermediate colleges were started at Mandya, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Kolar during the year, in order to relieve the great pressure of admission to the colleges at Bangalore and Mysore and to provide facilities for education of the Intermediate Grade in the District Headquarters.

849. The Indian Universities Commission visited the University in the month of March 1949.

850. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, was affiliated to the University for the Intermediate Course. Affiliation was granted to D. Banumiah College of Commerce for the I. Com. course.

851. The Indian Medical Council visited the Medical College in connection with the recognition of the M.B.B.S. Degree. A special Convocation was held at which the degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) was conferred on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India. The

twenty-ninth annual convocation of the University was held on 15th October 1948. His Highness the Chancellor presided. The Degrees of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) were conferred on Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Sir Mirza M. Ismail. Sir M. Visvesvaraya addressed the new graduates.

852. There were two meetings of the Academic Council. The several Boards of studies met during the year and transacted business.

Publications.

853. Twenty-eight books and papers were published by the members of the University. Twenty-eight Extension Lectures were arranged during the year.

Library.

854. There were 53,488 books in the University Library at the end of the year. The daily average number of persons who attended the Library was 130. The Library continued to receive as gifts the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Library of Congress American Consulate, Bahai Society, Board of Economic Enquiry, Central Cotton Committee, the U.N.O. and the reports of the several departments of Mysore.

National Cadet Corps.

855. The National Cadet Corps Scheme was implemented in the Colleges of the Mysore University with effect from October 1948.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

856. Subventions were paid to 24 authors and editors of books and publishers of journals out of the provision of Rs. 2,500 made under "Encouragement to Authors" during the year. In the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 28 works were received. Of these, 6 works did not come under the purview of rules. The remaining 22 works consisted of 16 printed books, 2 Sanskrit manuscripts and 4 Kannada manuscripts. Prizes were awarded to 4 works.

(iv) Literature

857. The number of books registered during the year was 185 (195).

(v) The Mysore Government Museum.

Museum Advisory Committee.

858. The Museum Advisory Committee met once during the year to review the progress made in connection with the re-arrangement of exhibits in the different sections of the Museum and to offer suggestions for further improvements that may be effected with advantage. The question of the expansion of the Museum was examined by the Committee.

Galleries.

859. Steps were being taken for the gradual elimination of all the deteriorated specimens of the Natural History section, and arrangements were also made to replace them by fresh ones.

Geology.

860. With a view to augmenting the collection of educative exhibits in the geological section, arrangements were being made with the co-operation of the Department of Geology in Mysore, to acquire a complete set of specimens illustrating the several stages in the extraction of gold at the Bellara Gold Mines, Tumkur District. The preparation of a brochure containing of information on the rocks and minerals of Mysore, their occurrence, locality, quality, quantity, possibility of exploitation, etc., was under-consideration.

Zoology.

861. Major Raven Hart presented to the Museum a collection of 44 molluses pertaining to the South Sea Islands. The specimens were classified and displayed with suitable labels in the Zoological section.

Archæology.

862. As a result of the discussions held by the Curator of the Museum with the Superintendent, Department of Archæology, Southern Circle, it has been decided to acquire a typical set of Paleolithic artifacts from the Stone Age sites in the Madras Presidency, in exchange for some duplicate specimens of coins and medals belonging to the East India Company Days in the possession of the Government Museum, Bangalore.

863. The formation of a separate sculpture galery wherein typical pieces of sculpture representing the different periods could be arranged was being considered The antiquities unearthed during the Archæological excavations conducted in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India at Brahmagiri and Chandravalli

(Chitaldrug District) were under examination at New Delhi. A representative collection of these antiquities will be displayed for the benefit of the visitors to the Museum soon after they are received from New Delhi.

864. In order to acquire specimens of artistic metal-ware and ancient bronzes worthy of preservation, the Curator visited a number of Muzrai and non-Muzrai temples during his tours and examined such specimens. The Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, has agreed to spare a couple of ancient bronzes in exchange for some pieces of Hoysala sculpture from Mysore.

Visitors.

865. The total number of persons who visited the Museum during the year was 4,94,437 (3,23,309). This large increase in the number of visitors was mainly due to the congregation of people in Bangalore City on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of India during December 1948 and on account of the increasing popularity of the museum as a centre of educational activity. Scientific guide lectures to students from Primary Schools on the History, Flora, Fauna and Industries of Mysore were being delivered as usual on Saturday mornings. About 9,000 students belonging to 209 educational institutions accompanied by 254 teachers were shown round the galleries on study tours during the year.

866. The Curator of the Museum continued to be in charge of the Cottage Industries Museum, Exhibition Buildings, Mysore, during the year.

867. The grant for the Museum for the year was Rs. 11,080 (Rs. 10,972).

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai

868. The number of Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year was 16,191. Of these, 15,175 were temples, 80 Jain basthis, 418 Muslim institutions, 423 mutts, 8 rest-houses, 51 chattrams and 9 other religious institutions. Twenty-seven mutts continued to be under Government management. Muzrai Institutions.

869. The income from the various Muzrai Institutions was Rs. 16,59,628 (Rs. 13,83,608). The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 10,71,399 (Rs. 10,99,149). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 32,15,854 (Rs. 28,32,729). Receipts from jatras and cattle shows amounted to Rs. 1,51,665. Income and Expenditure.

870. The Chattram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 68,043. The income and expenditure were Rs. 69,207 and Rs. 89,436, leaving a balance of Rs. 47,814 at the end of the year. Chattram Savings Fund.

871. The administration of this Charity Fund is vested in a Committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The total receipts of the fund, including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 14,398, of which a sum of Rs. 6,045 was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 8,352. Prince Ghulam Mahamed Charity Fund.

872. An aggregate sum of Rs. 2,49,000 was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions were continued. Grants-in-aid were also continued to eleven private institutions. Grants-in-aid and Endowments.

873. The strength of the College was 47. The total number of graduates passed out of the College was 257 in Ayurveda since 1914 and 74 in the unani system of medicine since 1932. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,35,335 (1,37,094) and 1,58,741 (1,63,500) respectively. Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospitals.

874. The Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacies continued to work during the year. Both the Pharmacies continued to be popular.

875. The number of major Muzrai institutions increased from 134 to 146 and that of minor institutions from 1,174 to 1,186 during the year. The Government

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Grant of Rs. 1,400 supplemented by the interest on endowments and other contributions was available for distribution of scholarships to the several students of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore. The Sanskrit College at Melkote received an educational grant of Rs. 3,240 and a grant of Rs. 500 from the Education Department, besides the Muzrai grant of nearly Rs. 5,000. Grants to the extent of Rs. 600 were sanctioned to seven Koran and Arabic schools during the year.

General.

876. The constitution of a Special Research Committee consisting of five members with the Director of Geology as Chairman to examine the condition of Sri Gomateswara image at Sravanabelagola and suggest necessary measures for the preservation of the image was sanctioned. The appointment of a Special Officer for the survey of Muzrai institutions for inspecting scheduled and major institutions and to suggest measures necessary to keep the institutions in a proper state of maintenance was also sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 2,75,000 in the State Budget under "13 Muzrai Institutions" towards the repairs and improvements of Muzrai Institutions was sanctioned.

877. The Muzrai Institutions within the State and the Mysore State Charities at Benares, Tirupathi, Sivasamudram, Srirangam and Jambukeswara as also the Barahazar Santharpane at Subramanya, South Canara District countinued to work satisfactorily during the year.

(ii) Archæology.

Exploration.

878. Inspection and survey tours were undertaken in parts of the Mysore, Mandya, Hassan,Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. Several inscriptions were collected and important sculptures, monuments and sites were noticed.

Excavation.

879. A detailed over-ground survey of the ancient site at Halebid was undertaken. In the neighbourhood of T.-Narsipur and Sosale, T.-Narsipur Taluk, interesting urn burials of the prehistoric iron age were discovered, while near Chakkur in Heggadadevankote Taluk, stone circles similar to those at Brahmagiri in the Chitaldrug District were found in very large numbers. The

excavation of these circles is expected to reveal highly interesting facts pertaining to the early periods of Mysore History. A detailed study of all the excavated antiquities belonging to the ancient site of Chandravalli was made and a monograph was written and sent to the Press.

880. Several inscriptions discovered in parts of Malavalli and in the neighbourhood of Vijayapur near Talkad were revised and a few new inscriptions near Saragur in the Heggadadevankote Taluk were discovered. Some important manuscripts collected in Chitaldrug were being studied for publication.

881. Detailed working drawings for the construction of a tower at Magadi and the restoration of the Mahadvara of Laxminarasimha temple at Marehalli were prepared and the work of conservation was under consideration. The restoration of the Kirthinarayana temple at Talkad was undertaken. The Gomata colossus at Sravenabelgola was also inspected and the scientific preservation of the Statue was under consideration.

882. The Department participated in the Exhibition organised under the auspices of the All-India Educational Conference during December 1948 and was awarded a Gold Medal Certificate. The several guide books prepared by the Department were being revised for being reprinted, while the work of preparing and publishing these guide books in Kannada was also undertaken.

(iii) Government Press.

883. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 5,33,651 (Rs. 4,00,839) and Rs. 1,10,489 (Rs. 1,07,943) respectively. The increase in expenditure was due to the increased number of hours of overtime resorted to due to many emergent works as also to clear arrears, the enhanced rates of overtime allowance granted to the employees, higher amount of overtime allowances earned by the employees due to revised scales of pay and overtime allowances allowed to the Civil Station Press staff after the transfer of that Press to the Central Press.

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884. The designations of the Officers of the Department of Stationery and Printing were changed as noted below in February 1949 :—

Existing designation.	*Revised designation.*
1. "Director of Stationery and Printing."	1. "Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications."
2. "Assistant Superintendent, Stationery and Printing."	2. "Senior Assistant Director, Printing, Stationery and Publications."
3. "Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Stationery and Printing."	3. "Assistant Director, Printing, Stationery and Publications."

885. The amount realised on account of subscription to the "*Mysore Gazette*" and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 18,048.

Government Central Book Depot.

886. The publications of the Education Department, the Publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, the Red Cross Society, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. The sale of educational publications was carried on through 375 recognised book-sellers and the official publications through 38 recognised book-sellers at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The number of subscribers to the High Court Report was 50. The net amount realised by the sale of books and other publications at the Depot was Rs. 2,15,374 (Rs. 1,97,499). The total issues during the year amounted to Rs. 2,53,676.

Government Branch Press, Mysore.

887. The usual work in connection with the Dasara and Birthday Sessions, the work of the Mysore University and Railways, the work of the Oriental Research Institute and the Palace and the Text-Books of the Education Department were executed by the Branch Press, Mysore. Besides the question papers pertaining to the Public Examinations, terminal and promotional examinations of the University and its constituent colleges, the printing work relating to the Education department including high schools, training colleges, institutions of the Civil Station, Bangalore and the Chief Auditor, Mysore State Railway, Mysore, was also attended to during the year.

Government Civil Station Press, Bangalore.

888. The late Residency Press (now Government Civil Station Press), which was transferred to Mysore Government with its men and materials in November 1947 on payment of the book value of the assets of the Press,

was allowed to continue as a separate unit till 1st December 1948 when it was taken over to the Central Press. The periodicals of the Coorg Government which were being printed at the Civil Station Press up to the date of its transfer to the Central Press are now being printed in the Central Press, Bangalore.

General.

889. Vocation classes in printing were given to 34(36) students for the benefit of the students of the second and third year classes of the High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore. The number of candidates who appeared for the the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1948 with printing and Book-binding as additional subjects was 22, of whom 20 came out successful in that subject. Special arrangements were made for imparting instruction in theory and practice of printing for the benefit of the employees who were desirous of improving knowledge and appearing for the Commercial examinations of the Governments of Mysore and Madras. The school for imparting education to the younger employees of the Press was conducted by the Department of Public Instruction.

Stationery Depot.

890. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,45,568 (Rs. 2,26,179) and the value of additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 12,32,493 bringing the total of stock at the end of the year to Rs. 13,78,061 (Rs. 7,22,358). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased during the year through the Stores Purchase Committee was Rs. 11,99,922 (Rs. 4,66,709).

891. Purchase of stationery articles and printing and writing papers were made through the Stores Purchase Committee. Orders for some of the special varieties of papers like imitation art paper, pulp boards kraft paper, white cartridge paper, etc., which were not manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravathi, were placed with the Deputy Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Calcutta, for arranging supplies from other Indian paper mills.

892. The economy orders of limiting the supply of stationery articles to 50 per cent of the quantities provided

in the standing lists or annual indents were continued to be enforced during the year, except in the case of a few departments to whom supplies were ordered to be made either in full or at 75 perc ent of the quantities provided in the standing lists.

(iv) Libraries.

893. The total number of volumes in the Libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 5,160 and in office library, 2,061. In addition, there were 2 Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants amounting to Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,500 respectively were paid during the year.

(v) Meteorology.

894. The first class observatory at Bangalore was equipped with autographic instruments for recording pressure, temperature of air in shade, wind velocity, wind direction, rainfall and hours of bright sunshine. The observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug were of the second class. The stations at Balehonnur Coffee Research Station and Nandi Hill belonged to the fourth class. There were seven minor Meteorological stations located at Mandya, Hiriyur, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Mudigere and Chikmagalur for the collection of temperature and humidity data at those places, for the use of the Public Health Department to study the occurrence of epidemics in the State. There were also two other meteorological stations, one at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi and the other at the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta, where temperature, humidity and rainfall were recorded. The Weather Forecasting Centre at Madras was regularly kept informed by telegram, in the morning and evening, of the local weather conditions, both surface and upper air, for publication of weather reports and for use in weather forecast for purposes of agriculture and aviation. Surface readings were regularly telephoned to the Weather Forecasting Office at the Hindustan Air-Port, Bangalore. In compliance with the telegraphic requisition from the Weather Office, Madras, special storm observations were taken at Bangalore and Mysore in each place once during the year.

895. Pilot Balloon Observations for determining the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere were regularly carried out in the Bangalore Observatory and the results obtained were despatched telegraphically daily to the Madras Weather Forecasting Centre for their immediate use. Similar messages were sent at nights after the 0200 hours ascents.

896. The number of rain-gauge stations was 260 (259). The rain-recording work in all the rain-gauge stations continued to be satisfactory. Rain-gauge Stations.

897. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 24,838 (Rs. 25,481).

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

898. The Department of Horticulture continued its activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value. The demand for the services of the department in the rural parts was on the increase. The question of increasing the number of horticultural nurseries and fieldmen in each district was under consideration. There was a considerable augmenting of the plant collections by purchase, exchange and donations. New and interesting collections of flowering and economic plants were received by the Department from various nurseries and horticultural institutions both in and outside the country. Botanical specimens were issued free to colleges and schools in Bangalore. The spraying staff visited Government and private gardens and the Horticultural Farm and treated plants against various insect pests and fungus diseases.

899. The Mysore Horticultural Society maintained its popularity with the help and co-operation of the Gardens Department and with the patronage given by the garden-loving public. It has been an important medium for spreading horticultural knowledge among the public. The membership of the society was 292. The Summer Horticultural Show was held on the 7th and 8th August 1948 and the Winter Show was held on 5th and 6th February 1949. Necessary help and advice were given to several members. The annual Gardens Competition was held on the 2nd August 1948. His Highness the Maharaja graciously presented a large silver cup at each show to the winner in the different groups—foliage, perennial or annual flowers. Horticultural Society.

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Parks and Gardens.

900. The Lal-bagh and the Sri Jayachamarajendra Park (Cubbon Park), Bangalore, continued to be popular as places of public resort and centres of horticultural work and education. A large number of visitors availed themselves of the gardens for pleasure, recreation and exercise. The Pot Herb and Medicinal herb garden was also maintained in a satisfactory condition in the Lal-bagh. Various plants of horticultural and botanical interest were also introduced.

901. His Excellency the Governor-General of India, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the Hon'ble the Deputy Prime Minister of India visited the Lal-bagh and the Cubbon Park during August 1948, December 1948, and February 1949 respectively. A Civic Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor-General by the City and the Civil Station Municipalities on 20th August 1948 in the Glass House, Lal-bagh.

902. All the parks and gardens at Mysore, Srirangapatna and Krishnarajasagar were maintained in good condition.

903. The horticultural farms at Koramangala, Maddur and Mandya were maintained in good condition. Vegetable and fruit cultivation was continued in these Farms. Nurseries were also formed to raise economic, ornamental and fruit plants for distribution among the public. A large number of persons visited the farms and obtained information on the growing of vegetables, fruits and fodders. Several varieties of vegetable plants were got from different places and tried successfully in these farms. Fruit and economic plants were supplied to the growers for being planted in the several villages under the direct supervision and instructions of the Department, besides popularising the cultivation of vegetables.

Nandi Hill Station.

904. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be very popular as a health and pleasure resort and attracted 7,580 (6,377) visitors. The visits of College and School students for botanical study increased considerably during the year. The Mahasivaratri Jatra was conducted during the year. The vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels were maintained throughout the year. The Van service were introduced to ply from Bangalore to the top of Nandi Hill throughout the year. The Meterological Observatories

continued to function. A number of plants of horticultural and botanical value were planted during the year.

905. The Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station was maintained in good condition. The vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels and oilman stores were well-maintained. Several distinguished persons visited the Hill Station during the year.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

(vi) Stores Purchase Committee.

906. The total value of stores the purchase of which was arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government both from firms in India and abroad amounted to Rs. 3,30,51,159 (Rs. 6,64,93,738). The value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries was Rs. 1,63,48,947 (Rs. 2,16,84,134) and the value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 1,67,02,212 (Rs. 4,48,09,604). The increased volume of orders placed with Indian firms as compared with foreign firms was continued during the year. The noticeable decrease in the purchases effected during the year was mainly due to the import restrictions imposed by the Government of India and the heavy fluctuations in prices and indefinite terms of delivery offered by firms and curtailed indents of the Departments. Purchases of magnitude were mostly in respect of equipment for the Mysore Railways (including Mysore State Locomotives) and the Electrical, Agricultural, Food Supply and Medical Departments.

907. The prices of all commodities were on the upward trend and the tendency of the trade was highly speculative. Due to the heavy fluctuation in the market, availability of the material became very often uncertain, if orders were not placed in time. Also, the terms of delivery offered by many firms were very indefinite and the supply of the material took an unduly longer time than expected.

908. Messrs. Rendell Palmer and Tritton, consulting engineers and buying agents in London, continued to inspect the Railway materials on behalf of the Stores Purchase Committee. The inspecting staff of the Industries and Commerce Department inspected the articles of local furniture required by the Military and other Departments.

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909. Sixty-eight firms were newly registered and put on the approved list of the Stores Purchase Committee during the year.

910. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 57,806 (Rs. 49,808) which works to an incidence of 0·17 per cent as against 0·07 per cent during the previous year.

(vii) Recruitment to Public Service.

911. The number and percentage of appointments held by Brahmin and Backward Community candidates in the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Services of the State during the official year 1948-49 were as follows.—

Caste	Gazetted Service		Non-Gazetted Service	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Brahmins	611	43·18	14,805	35·40
Backward Communities ...	804	56·82	26,956	64·60
Total ...	1,415	100·00	41,761	100·00

912. After the announcement of the results of the various examinations, applications were called for, for the several kinds and classes of appointments and approved lists of eligible candidates issued. The response from qualified candidates for Class II and III appointments has been satisfactory. But owing to the dearth of graduates of Backward Communities, the recruitment position has not appreciably eased in respect of class I appointments. In the circumstances, the scheme of holding the Public Service Competitive examinations, Higher and Lower, for the selection of candidates for the ministerial service for the year 1949-50 was suspended. Apart from the appointments for which approved lists of eligible candidates had been issued, 1,985 vacancies which occurred in other kinds and classes of service were individually advertised and dealt with.

913. The Public Service Commissioner was deputed to Madras for 10 days to study the working of the Public Service Commission Rules there. Orders have also been since issued that a Public Service Commission be constituted

for Mysore and that necessary steps be taken immediately to implement it. The question of introduction of the communal rotation in the services was under the consideration of Government.

(viii) Anti-Corruption Measures.

914. Enquiries were on hand in respect of 129 petitions at the commencement of the year. During the year, 552 petitions were received in the Branch. Of these 425 petitions were released for enquiry during the year and 202 petitions containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 60 instances were found to be either false or incapable of proof; and investigations in respect of 21 cases in which the allegations were proved resulted in six Government servants being dismissed, four reduced, three reverted, five fined and 10 warned. In the case of 16 officials, promotions to next higher grades were deferred. The licenses of three merchants and the quota of steel in respect of one merchant were cancelled, while six merchants were convicted and sentenced by Courts of Law for black-marketing in articles like iron, cement, kerosene, etc.

915. Eleven cases of black-marketing involving 17 persons in which prosecutions had been launched were pending trial at the end of the year.

916. In 17 cases, preliminary enquiries were either completed or orders of Government were pending in respect of three Assistant Commissioners, two Amildars, one Medical Officer, one Executive Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, two Auditors, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Agricultural Inspector, one Electric Line Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, two Revenue Inspectors, three Sub-Overseers, two Accountants, one Clerk and one Station Master.

917. Amongst the allegations enquired into by the Branch and proved in several cases were misuse of official position and authority for personal gain, black-marketing in iron and cloth, booking of articles over the Railways without valid permits, extortion of illegal gratification at Sub-Registry Offices and other Offices in dealing with Government work in general and by Railway Station Masters in alloting wagons to the merchants, ticketless

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travel in trains and receiving of bribes in the matter of giving appointments and transfers and in making grants of lands, etc.

(ix) Efficiency Audit.

918. The Branch conducted 160 (64) inspections during the year bringing the total to 284 from the commencement of its work in January 1947. The work in respect of 25 offices was examined on behalf of the Economy Officer to Government, for assessing the scope of retrenchment in those offices, as far as possible, without impairing efficiency. Under the scheme of Revenue Audit, 23 offices were audited mainly with a view to detecting leakages of revenue due to Government, arising through short levy of assessment and rates, omission to book the demands due to Government in certain cases, loss of revenue due to delay in the disposal of darkhasts, etc. Cases of leakages and loss of revenue due to Government amounting to about Rs. 92,000 in all, were brought to light during the inspections. The presiding Officers of the offices concerned were requested to take action for effecting recoveries or for fixing responsibility for the leakages or losses and the progress thereon was being watched. Necessary action has been taken with a view to issuing instructions for preventing delays and irregularities and for effecting such changes in the office procedure as would conduce to greater despatch of work.

919. The Branch received 91 petitions during the year, alleging office and other irregularities of various nature. Seventy of them were dealt with by the Branch, while the remaining 21 were referred to the concerned departments. Thus, the total number of petitions received by the Branch was 201, and that directly investigated was 139. Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into in pursuance of these petitions, were cases of issue of large quantities of petrol without coupons, alleged misapplication of petrol coupons supplied for departmental use, irregular purchases and issues of materials in connection with the expenditure of Government grants, cases of alleged misappropriation of salaries payable to Government servants or falsely claimed on behalf of persons not actually employed, incurring of excessive contingent charges on the basis of

false vouchers in a certain Government Institution, and instances of suspected misuse of Government materials in certain agricultural depots. Suitable action was taken wherever necessary, both for preventing the irregularities and for awarding suitable punishment to officials responsible.

920. Besides the inspections and investigations, proposals for improving the despatch of Government business in all the departments were submitted by the Branch and were under the consideration of Government. The question of the revision and compilation of Departmental and Office Manuals was also being pursued.

(x) Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

Evacuees from Hyderabad (Deccan).

921. The Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee appointed by Government in December 1947, continued to function satisfactorily. Owing to the political disturbances and the Razakar troubles, 6,044 non-Muslim evacuees from Hyderabad Deccan had arrived in Mysore State. They were treated on a par with the refugees from Pakistan, and provided with food, clothes and shelter and such of them as were poor, were being paid cash-doles.

Refugees from Pakistan.

922. After conditions returned to normal in Hyderabad State, these evacuees were given facilities for repatriation by issuing them free passages, etc. A total sum of Rs. 15,917 was spent from the Refugee fund for the repatriation of all these Hyderabad evacuees.

923. The number of displaced persons from Pakistan registered in Mysore State up to the end of June 1949 was 7,296. Of these, 5,604 were Sindhis, 1,288 Punjabis, and 404 from the North-West Frontier Province. Almost all of them have settled down in Bangalore, as they have come from the urban parts of Pakistan. They were being given all possible facilities and concessions to help them to settle down permanently.

924. After negotiations with the Central Government, a loan of three lakhs of rupees was obtained for rehabilitating the displaced persons in business and industry and Rupees four lakhs and eighty thousand for constructing houses for those displaced persons.

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925. The above schemes were under the active consideration of Government.

926. Three delegates from Mysore participated in Delhi Conference on Refugee Housing Scheme.

BANGALORE,
30*th August* 1950.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1948-49.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,35,84	2,23,20	2,79,67	3,79,29
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,10,11	1,15,50	1,14,03	1,14,87
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,35	5,35	5,21	5,18
3. Miscellaneous	15,70	19,21	18,96	20,54
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,17*	*4,32*	*4,34*	*4,12*
Total ...	1,26,99	1,35,74	1,33,86	1,36,47
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	12,00	13,00	13,41	13,99
2. Other Leases	62	62	76	86
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	5	5	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	*1*
Total ...	12,66	13,66	14,17	14,84
A 2. Duty on Gold	99,00	90,00	99,56	87,04
B. Forest Revenue—				
			31,56	33,49
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	33,01	33,00	28,34	36,30
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	35,29	35,35		
			29	83
3. Forest Industries	50	50	1,35	94
4. Miscellaneous	66	1,16	*1*	...
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*		
Total ...	69,45	70,00	61,53	71,56
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	68,17	1,02,50	83,23	93,37
2. Toddy	82,86	72,00	68,43	63,16
3. Ganja and Majum	9,50	13,45	9,17	12,84
4. Opium	1,42	3,40	2,20	3,33
5. Other Receipts	4,05	20,90	15,24	21,35
6. Deduct—Refunds	*2,00*	*2,25*	*3,71*	*1,80*
Total ...	1,64,00	2,10,00	1,74,56	1,92,25
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	22,00	24,50	24,40	27,01
2. Court Fee Stamps	11,40	13,00	13,06	14,53
3. Stamped Papers for Copies	1,10	1,10	1,21	1,21
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	1,80	1,30	1,42	3,19
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	1,05	75	70	1,46

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	20	40	35	20
7. Deduct—Refunds	*1,20*	*2,50*	*3,04*	*5,01*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*1,58*	*1,14*	*1,23*	*2,75*
Total ...	34,77	37,41	36,87	39,84
D 1. Income-Tax—				
1. Income-Tax	63,23	1,03,35	1,33,60	1,16,66
2. Super-Tax	42,09	54,00	59,60	43,59
3 Excess profits-tax	8,12	30,00	21,86	48,05
4. Deduct—Refunds	*11,13*	*43,00*	*42,72*	*35,91*
Total ...	1,02,31	1,44,35	1,72,34	1,72,39
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	30	34	31	1,15
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	18	19	22	16
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	2,23	2,50	2,16	2,87
4. Miscellaneous	1,12	80	64	92
5. Deduct—Refunds	*75*	*85*	*73*	*86*
Total ...	3,08	2,98	2,60	4,24
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	60,79	1,07,94	50,38	76,32
2, Sales Tax	..		...	81,50
3. Registration	6,00	7,50	7,50	8,49
4. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	42	51	57	50
5. Pensions and Allowances	95	99	1,14	1,42
6. Stationery and Printing	45	63	76	1,17
7. Miscellaneous	17,80	17,55	8,22	4,70
8. Jails	3	3	9	6
9. Police	46	92	1,41	1,25
10. Medical	2,72	3,73	3,86	4,57
11. Public Health	57	60	89	27
12. Education	5,36	6,17	5,71	8,30
13. Army	46	83	1 17	86
Total ...	96,01	1,47,40	81,70	1,89,41
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ..	93,06	17,98	85,87	17,98
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	73	82	55	1,08
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	54	46	55	55
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	72,51	54,55	66,96	56,88
(iv) Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	*1*
Total (2) ...	73,77	55,82	68,06	58,50

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948 49
3. Civil Works	2,09	2,48	2,86	4,33
4. Aviation	...	...	...	50
5. Agriculture, Veterinary and Horticulture	1,17	1,49	1,75	3,72
6. Industries and Commerce	1,00	1,65	2,83	2,81
Total (G) ...	1,71,09	79,42	1,61,37	87,84
H. Commercial Services—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	49,90	48,49	44,80	90,51
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	3,37
3. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	4,92	5,36	6	30
4. Hydro-Electric Works ...	73,82	62,93	68,24	68,56
5. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	3,50	7,	11,06	13,10
6. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	90	1,05	1,19	1,27
7. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	8,26	8,48	5,33	4,90
8. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	4,80	3,90	1,38	6,51
Total ...	1,46,10	1,37,21	1,32,06	1,88,52
Total Service Head Receipts ...	10,16,46	10,68,17	10,70,62	11,84,40
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	7,76	8,26	5,75	3,28
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	...	...	—2	...
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	...
I. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	6,06,35	7,91,28	4,46,89	6,53,34
2. Debt	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	33,50	30,00	28,99	44,17
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	4,80	4,70	4,74	4,18
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	..	41,84	...
5. Local and Other Funds	12,53	...	...	...
6. Deposits	15,00	20,00	...	1,82,56
7. Advances	44 71	6,65	...	...
8. Suspense Accounts	20,00	5,00	42,14	8,72
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	...	...
10. Loans	...	...	...	..
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	..	..	...
Total Debt Heads ...	7,36,89	8,57,63	5,64,60	8,92,97
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	17,61,11	19,34,06	16,40,95	20,80,65
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	18,96,95	21,57,26	19,20,62	24,59,94

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	19,37	...	...	...
Total ...	19,37	...	...	...
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	23,89	48 ,30	42,36	51,00
2. Forest	20,59	27,72	20,22	24,75
3. Excise	4,63	7,10	5,86	8,38
4. Income-Tax	1,62	3,34	2,43	3,66
5. Miscellaneous Taxes	1,62	1,78	1,29	1,36
6. Sales Tax	...	...	...	1,38
7. Stamps	2,03	1,49	1,85	1,55
8. Registration	2,08	3,55	2,45	3,67
Total ...	66,46	93,28	76,46	95,75
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	26,00	35,00	40,00	35,00
2. General Administration ...	24,85	36,76	33,45	46,44
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,76	2,30	1,90	2,18
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	7,78	11,54	6,47	16,19
5. Miscellaneous	4,16	5,80	2,38	4,46
6. Courts of Law	13,98	19,29	15,49	22,40
7. Jails	3,60	6,87	5,72	6,72
8. Police	47,85	98,04	57,04	1,09,99
9. Army	67,62	83,26	62,06	74,67
Total ...	1,97,60	2,98,86	2,24,51	3,12,05
D. Public Instruction	1,61,07	2,75,12	1,65,17	2,53,49
E. Medical charges	37,96	75,21	42,36	82,51
F. Religious charges	3,81	6,58	4,02	7,15
G. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	48,73	62,45	46,86	55,49
2. Civil Works	32,29	29,33	29,86	37,39
3. Communications	48,47	58,94	46,23	57,90
4. Aviation	...	...	...	2,06
Total G. ...	1,29,49	1,50,72	1,22,95	1,52,84
H. Pensions	34,63	40,31	36,56	43,64
I Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	3,11	3,94	3,24	4,34
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	18,78	18,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	83,02	86,79	81,46	84,11
4. Public Health	10,61	24,41	8,50	16,75
5. Economic Conference	64	82	60	90
6. Agriculture	10,16	20,41	9,93	42,13
7. Animal Husbandry	12,81	21,42	9,03	14,18
8. Horticulture	2,96	5,23	2,94	5,85
9. Sericulture	3,34	5,68	3,04	3,73
10. Industries and Commerce ...	8,06	9,23	8,58	11,21
11. Department of Labour and Labour Welfare	...	11,19	...	1,95
12. Co-operative Societies ...	2,44	4,39	2,18	3 , 7
13. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
14. Grants for Public Improvements ...	78,18	1,19,67	61,22	1,04,47
15. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	13	61	27	1,56

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
16. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure ...	10	5	...	3
17. Expenditure connected with Food and other control measures ...	1,81,34	32,89	2,42,67	1,81,45
18. Contributions to Funds ...	60,92	37,00	40,00	15,00
19. Extraordinary Expenditure...	...	2	...	...
20. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*1,13,80*	*2,35,00*	*96,44*	*2,72,84*
Total ...	3,62,80	1,97,51	3,96,00	2,36,97
J. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	76,35	87,75	20,47	43,44
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	16,40	15,75	6,14	13,87
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	3,52,73	3,81,48	94,87	1,93,42
4. Irrigation Works not met from Revenue	35,00	41.50	18,42	32,17
5. Industrial and Other Works ...	48,66	72,76	7,00	36,89
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	90,25	1,09,25	21,31	57,54
Total ...	6,91,39	7,08,49	1,68,21	3,77,33
K. Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue.	...	—20,00	83,26	1,58,36
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	16,32,58	18,26,08	13,19,50	17,20,09
L. Debt Heads—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	...	...
2. Debt	...	...	16	88
3 Unfunded Debt.— (*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds .. (*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ... (*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	5,00	30,00	32,71	3,11
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	1,22,33	1,23,16	...	1,66,04
5. Local and Other Funds ..	...	11,06	26,95	8,96
6. Deposits	...	...	2,04	...
7. Advances	...	...	44,23	60,78
8. Suspense Account	...	...	...	...
9. Departmental Balances ...		...	1,00	5,41
10. Loans	14,28	25,59	16,15	62,35
11. Remittances	...	...	97,59	86,77
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	1,42,15	1,89,81	2,21,83	3,94,30
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	17,74,73	20,15,89	15,41,33	21,14,39
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,22,22	1,41,37	3,79,29	3,45,55
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	18,96,95	21,57,26	19,20,62	24,59,94

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1948-49.

Heads	Demand			Collections*	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	7,42,932	1,12,79,075	1,20,22,007	1,10,99,009	2,90,570	6,32,428
2. Quit rent	98,593	5,51,848	6,50,441	5,46,784	8,905	94,752
3. Miscellaneous	5,07,127	22,90,062	27,97,189	22,05,262	77,562	5,14,365
Total ...	13,48,652	1,41,20,985	1,54,69,637	1,38,51,055	3,77,037	12,41,545
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	33,49,519	33,49,519	33,49,519	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	11,49,698	37,24,794	48,74,492	36,21,630	4,822	12,48,040
3. Forest Industries	2,50,121	4,95,340	7,45,461	5,82,884	...	1,63,077
4. Miscellaneous	79,569	1,16,877	1,96,446	93,886	...	1,02,560
Total ...	**14,79,388**	**76,86,530**	**91,65,918**	**76,47,419**	**4,822**	**15,13,677**
Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	38,517	97,77,464	98,15,981	97,58,572	...	57,409
2. Toddy	7,263	72,04,425	72,11,688	71,78,754	...	32,934
3. Ganja and Majum	1,860	13,48,619	13,50,479	13,13,100	520	36,859
4. Opium	12	3,71,462	3,71,474	3,46,674	...	24,800
5. Other Receipts	464	9,53,056	9,53,520	9,51,912	187	1,421
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*1,79,944*	*1,79,944*	*1,79,944*	...	...
Total ...	**48,116**	**1,94,75,082**	**1,95,23,198**	**1,93,69,068**	**707**	**1,53,423**

4. Income-Tax–							
1. Income-Tax	13,90,531	94,18,579	1,08,09,110	85,66,711	...	22,42,399
2. Super-Tax	5,20,949	58,79,106	64,00,055	52,22,222	...	11,77,833
3. Excess Profits Tax	2,59,689	48,01,812	50,61,501	47,53,177	...	3,08,324
Total ...	21,71,169	2,00,99,497	2,22,70,666	1,85,42,110	...	37,28,556

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears under Income-Tax of Rs. 13,26,106 which stood at the end of the year 1947-48 were reduced in appeals, revision, etc., and inclusive of Gross Arrears of Rs. 23,44,196 relating to Retroceded Area taken into account from 1st July 1948 less Rs. 22,32,521 United Kingdom Relief Gratuity. Thus the net arrear under Income-Tax was (opening balance) increased to Rs. 13 90,531. The arrears under Super-Tax of Rs. 4,90,987 which stood on 1st July 1948 was reduced in appeal and revision, etc., to Rs. 4,24,541 and the arrear of Civil Area of Rs. 96,408 as on 1st July 1949 was taken into account and added to it. Thus the arrear under Super-Tax was Rs. 5,20,949. The arrears under Excess Profits Tax which stood at Rs. 3,20,371 on 1st July 1948 was reduced in appeal, etc., to Rs. 2,59,689.

(2) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 17,53,097 under Income-Tax, Rs. 16,445 under Super-Tax and Rs. 12,312 under Excess Profits-Tax were made during the year under report and the current demand is shown after deducting the amount refunded.

(3) Excess collection of Rs. 11,756 under Income-Tax and Rs. 416 under Super-Tax is not included in the Statement. The net collection which includes excess collection is Rs. 1,85,54,282.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1948-49 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Head	Outlay in 1948-49	Total
23. Irrigation—	Rs.	Rs.
1 Original Works—Major	38,75,486	
2 Original Works—Minor		
3 Restoration of Minor Tanks		
3-A Improvements to Minor Tanks		
4 Repairs	1,85,670	
5 Establishment	5,24,121	
6 Tools and Plant	53,696	
7 Suspense	1,10,434	
Total—23. Irrigation ...		47,49,407
24. Civil Works—		
1 Original Works—		
Civil Buildings	23,39,989	
Travellers' Bungalows	71,393	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	66,767	
Deduct—Contributions	*69,567*	
Total—Original Works ...		24,08,582
2 Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	5,17,522	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,541	
Loss on Stock	...	
Travellers' Bungalows	17,879	
Hill Stations	...	
Deduct—Contributions	*10,938*	
Total—Repairs ...		5,28,004
Tools and Plant	13,816	
Establishment	3,41,457	
Suspense	1,23,709	
Total—24. Civil Works ...		34,15,568
20. Police Buildings	6,57,504	
21. Medical Buildings	9,67,875	
24-B. Aviation	2,15,205	
24A. Communications—		
Original Works—		
Roads	8,82,690	
Bridges	7,69071	
Deduct—Contributions	*25,507*	
Repairs—Roads	39,41,213	
Bridges	30,197	
Deduct—Contributions	*3,69,099*	
Total—Repairs ...		36,02,311
Total—Original Works and Repairs	52,28,565	
Establishment	2,67,043	
Tools and Plant	2,94,128	
Total—24-A. Communications ...		57,89,736
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—		
Original Works	5,72,569	
Repairs	71,627	
Establishment	31,190	
Tools and Plant	855	
Total—11 (A) Buildings ...		6,76,241

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Head	Outlay in 1948-49	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute ...	1,18,729	
27. Agriculture—		
Civil Veterinary charges, Buildings and Repairs ...	14,553	
Sericultural Buildings—Repairs	...	
Total—27 ...		14,553
30. Grants for Public Improvements—		
Improvements of water supply in Towns ..	1,199	
Improvements of Town and Minor Municipalities ...	2,174	
Tube Wells.	30,650	
Beggar Relief Scheme	1,98,308	
Mysore City Improvement	...	
Total—30 ...		2,32,331
31. Army—		
Original Works	6,43,270	
Repairs	36,214	
Establishment	31,854	
Tools and Plant	255	
Total—31 ...		7,11,593
32-B. Expenditure in connection with War, 1939—		
Department of Food Supply— ...	1,092	
Total 32-B ...		1,092
33. Famine Relief Works—	3,573	
38. Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works—		
Works and Repairs	12,01,796	
Establishment	1,64,534	
Tools and Plant	1,442	
Suspense	19,548	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	...	
Total—38 ...		13,87,320
38. Other Irrigation Works not met from Revenue ...	32,16,843	
...		
39. Industrial Works—		
15. Chamarajasagara Water Works	7,00,177	
15. Bellara Gold Mining.	75,221	
Total ...		7,75,398
XXV. K.R.S. Works—Revenue Account—		
Works	4,97,303	
Establishment	1,98,432	
Total XXV K.R.S. Revenue Account ...		6,95,735
XXVIII. K G.F. Water Works—		
Works	1,37,750	
Establishment	25,712	
Total—K.G.F. Water Works ..		1,63,462
XXX. Chamarajasagara Water Works-Revenue Account—		
Works	11,16,287	
Establishment	96,908	
Tools and Plant	11,717	
Total XXX—Chamarajasagara Account		12,24512
Total—Service Heads		2,50,16,677

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Heads	Outlay in 1948-49	Total
Debt Heads	Rs.	Rs.
23 (a) Objection Book Advances—		
Original works	11,59,222	
Repairs	6,89,677	
Establishment	72,004	
Tools and Plant	2,062	
Total—23 (a) O.B.A. ...		19,22,965
V Local and Other Funds—Irrigation Cess Funds—		
Repairs	13,06,905	
Establishment	99,932	
Tools and Plant	2,855	
Total I.C.F. ...		14,09,692
Railway Cess Funds—		
Original Works	3,23,756	
Repairs	...	
Establishment	51,656	
Tools and Plant	1,475	
Total ...		3,76,887
24 (e) Charges by P.W. Officers for earthwork to tanks recoverable from ryots	32,754	
X Loans—		
27 (a) Loans to Local Bodies ...	1,13,138	
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks ..	97,793	
Total—X Loans ...		2,10,931
Mysore University Funds—		
Original Works and Repairs	6,13,212	
Establishment	27,843	
Tools and Plant	795	
Total ...		6,41,850
Deposits Contribution Works—Original—		
Civil Buildings	...	
Communications	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	
Irrigation Works ...	...	
Total—Original ...		2,95,895
Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	..	
Communications	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	
Irrigation Works	...	
Total—Repairs ...		...
Establishment	31,949	
Tools and Plant	820	
Total Deposits—Contribution ...		3,28,164
Inter-Village Road Funds	2,23,219	
K.G.F.—Depreciation Funds	20,947	
Chamarajasagara Depreciation Funds	4,177	
Advance for lay-out of extensions ...	...	
Excavating and opening of hikkals	...	
Electrical Works Depreciation Funds	1,57,973	
Total Debt Heads ...		53,29,552
Grand Total ...		3,03,46,236

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State for the year 1948-49.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Opening balance on 1st July 1946	Receipts during 1947-48	Receipts during 1948-49	Total for 1948-49	Expenditure during 1947-48	Expenditure during 1948-49	Closing balance on 30th June 1949
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Corporation of the City of Bangalore including Civil Station	15,69,271 0 0	70,52,286 0 0	79,14,372 0 0	94,83,643 0 0	78,91,961 0 0	77,51,308 0 0	17,32,335 0 0
2	Mysore City Municipality	1,86,612 0 0	14,64,501 0 0	20,39,227 0 0	22,25,839 0 0	17,55,220 0 0	20,37,627 0 0	1,88,212 0 0
3	Davangere City Municipality	22,869 5 8	4,16,554 0 9	6,10,168 1 9	6,33,037 0 0	6,25,826 10 3	5,73,937 15 1	59,099 8 4
4	Town and Minor Municipalities, Bangalore District	1,22,345 0 0	5,83,645 0 0	5,13,901 0 0	6,36,246 0 0	5,75,734 0 0	5,29,050 0 0	1,07,196 0 0
5	Kolar District do	1,98,058 0 0	5,04,273 0 0	8,11,354 0 0	10,09,412 0 0	4,94,483 0 0	5,88,184 0 0	4,21,228 0 0
6	Tumkur do do	3,69,701 0 0	5,59,126 0 0	8,66,775 0 0	12,36,276 0 0	5,43,815 0 0	10,20,600 0 0	2,15,876 0 0
7	Mysore do do	2,23,740 0 0	5,56,761 0 0	5,93,567 0 0	8,17,307 0 0	2,91,653 0 0	6,44,260 0 0	1,73,047 0 0
8	Mandya do do	2,23,849 0 0	2,68,376 0 0	4,06,058 0 0	6,00,287 0 0	3,08,450 0 0	4,44,768 0 0	1,18,334 0 0
9	Hassan do do	202,342 0 0	6,22,141 0 0	6,71,677 0 0	8,74,019 9 0	5,62,196 0 0	6,81,437 0 0	1,92,582 0 0
10	Shimoga do do	1,85,771 0 0	6,95,614 0 0	8,87,654 0 0	10,73,425 0 0	6,79,783 0 0	8,35,963 0 0	2,37,462 0 0
11	Chikmagalur do do	1,62,291 0 0	2,47,266 0 0	2,97,165 0 0	4,09,151 0 0	2,68,978 0 0	4,50,507 0 0	1,66,649 0 0
12	Chitaldrug do do	64,274 0 0	3,24,915 0 0	7,53,427 0 0	8,17,701 0 0	3,48,112 0 0	6,78,648 0 0	1,39,053 0 0

APPENDIX IV. STATEMENT

Statement showing the numbers of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of,

Return of Cognizable Crime for the

Serial No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year				Number reported in the year
			A.	B.	C.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	1	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	1
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	1
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	1	5
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	1
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	6	1	...	5	42
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	91	13	6	72	260
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	...	...	...	3
		Total ...	100	15	6	71	313
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.						
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	58	3	7	56	139
12	30	Attempts at murder	5	1	...	15	15
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	1	...	2	21
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	4	...	...	1	22
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	2	11	18
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	10	1	1	3	49
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	53	2	...	23	145
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	...	1	2	20
20	327, 330, 332 and 324 ...	Hurt	175	28	...	104	614
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	14	10	1	22	72
22	344 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	1	...	...	1
22(a)	352, 353 ...	I.P.C.	32	4	...	12	94
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	32	7	...	6	88
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	5	...	9	99
		Total ...	420	64	12	246	1,397
		Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

A.

number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1948-49.

year 1948-49—Part I—Return of Cases.

Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year				True cases										
				A.	B.	C.	P.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Otherwise	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6, 11, 12 and 13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases convicted	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	1	—	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	47	1	2	20	...	...	4	19	3	...	...	4	1	...	27	...	...	27
...	332	26	11	153	13	1	22	51	84	...	24	...	9	48	216	16	10	232
...	3	..	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	391	28	14	176	13	1	33	73	87	...	24	4	11	48	247	16	10	263
...	175	2	5	61	...	3	32	24	63	...	2	17	3	30	139	...	...	139
...	30	...	1	11	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	14	17	...	...	17
...	23	...	1	9	...	1	4	6	7	...	1	2	1	...	17	...	...	17
...	23	..	...	10	...	...	6	3	5	...	...	1	2	...	11	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	4	2	...	..	2	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	14	17	...	...	17
...	52	9	...	12	1	...	7	14	9	...	2	6	3	4	35	...	...	35
...	163	11	7	58	5	...	20	13	79	13	5	1	4	7	122	...	...	122
...	22	7	3	2	1	2	10	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	7
...	718	76	33	213	27	2	99	44	257	95	17	11	26	24	471	13	...	484
...	94	20	11	18	18	1	18	2	18	...	2	2	2	7	33	5	1	38
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	106	14	2	46	4	...	11	11	39	2	9	1	4	...	63	...	...	63
...	94	6	5	38	5	2	9	14	44	1	4	1	4	...	68	...	...	68
...	108	11	10	42	2	1	21	15	19	...	2	...	13	2	51	...	1	51
...	1,643	155	80	522	67	14	250	144	549	111	41	43	64	99	1,051	19	1	1,070
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year A	B	C	P	Number reported in the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.					
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	10	3	4	15	31
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	22	13	1	25	100
27	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	16	15	2	33	71
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	12	4	1	13	56
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	259	31	96	943	2,578
29(a)	(a)	Attempt	4	...	1	6	29
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	323	66	105	1,035	2,858
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	16	11	4	11	66
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	28	2	...	22	97
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	44	13	4	33	163
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.					
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	140	23	6	98	570
		{ Ordinary ...	628	109	97	929	5,468
34(a)		{ Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	126	25	1	94	469
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	3	...	...	1	24
37	419 and 420 ...	Cheating	48	6	..	48	227
38	447, 444, 455 and 564 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	52	24	1	22	271
39	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	3	1	1	4	6
		Total ...	1,000	188	106	1,196	7,035
		Total of Classes I to V ...	1,887	346	233	2,588	11,766
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.					
40	225 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	..	1	1	4	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1908 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	15	4	2	13	81
		Arms Act	19	1	1	17	103
		C. T. Act	43	...	2	17	101
		Security Cases	60	...	...	11	230
		Other offences	64	5	2	22	2,016
42	... ...	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,080	...	...	11	27,556
42(a)	(a)	D.I.R. and Control Orders ...	493	37	9	153	3,253
		Total ...	1,774	48	17	248	33,356
		Grand Total ...	3,661	394	250	2,836	45,122

Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders
Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* These cases are not at all strictly cognizable under Section (4) (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which Police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest on their own motion.

A—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1948-49.

Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year				True cases								Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15).
				A	B	C	P	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Otherwise	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6, 11, 12 and 13)			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	46	6	6	18	1	...	6	...	6	...	1	1	5	13	26	...	...	26
5	120	30	14	22	15	3	25	7	20	...	1	..	9	10	52	4	...	56
3	101	9	7	20	7	3	31	2	23	..	4	1	...	27	60	...	...	60
...	69	10	4	20	4	...	13	6	20	...	...	...	1	8	35	1	...	36
145	3,376	79	34	297	19	95	970	607	170	...	31	79	110	1,275	2,413	...	...	2,413
3	25	1	...	1	...	3	3	4	6	...	1	...	1	10	25	...	...	25
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	3,737	135	65	378	46	104	1,048	626	245	...	38	81	126	1,339	2,611	6	...	2,616
...	77	17	6	37	4	...	8	4	20	3	3	...	4	2	36	13	...	49
...	119	10	14	30	4	...	16	26	18	1	4	6	16	4	75	...	...	75
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	196	27	20	67	8	...	24	30	38	4	7	6	20	6	111	13	...	124
10	658	64	21	174	31	6	95	164	145	...	4	10	56	57	446	...	...	446
686	5,711	261	129	608	94	139	1,165	1,845	412	...	39	40	341	1,472	4,835	52	...	4,887
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	560	60	26	154	18	5	113	131	66	...	24	37	32	45	339	19	...	358
...	25	...	...	11	...	...	2	8	7	...	...	...	..	...	15	..	..	15
...	275	19	19	63	7	2	67	48	28	11	12	6	10	37	152	6	...	158
1	292	73	28	81	29	1	29	12	85	17	7	2	2	3	129	80	...	209
1	9	2	...	...	..	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	12
701	7,530	479	223	1,091	179	153	1,472	2,213	743	28	86	95	442	1,620	5,928	157	...	6,085
857	13,447	824	402	2,234	313	272	2,827	3,086	1,662	143	196	229	663	3,112	9,948	219	..	10,158
...	8	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	+ 1	3	5	...	11	5
...	94	8	13	34	6	...	10	26	9	...	3	1	3	2	44	...	..	44
..	122	6	1	30	1	...	10	60	16	...	7	6	1	5	95	...	...	95
..	118	...	...	47	...	..	7	65	13	...	...	24	7	...	109	...	...	109
..	241	7	5	77	..	...	3	140	37	...	24	2	6	...	209	...	..	209
1	2,036	164	24	192	9	...	120	1,324	129	3	5	33	94	10	1,599	...	...	1,599
..	27,567	4	...	1,521	...	...	12	25,985	761	...	199	6	159	.	27,110	...	...	27,110
...	3,411	135	46	827	30	...	245	1,900	406	...	178	19	102	62	2,667	...	..	2,667
1	33,597	326	89	2,728	47	...	409	29,501	1,371	3	416	91	373	82	31 838	...	...	31,838
858	47,044	1,150	491	4,962	360	272	3,236	32,587	3,033	146	612	320	1,036	3,194	41,786	210	11	641,99

STATEMENT

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1948-49—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Previous year		Arrested
			Magistrate Pending	Police Pending	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	2
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	..	...
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	10
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	8	...	34
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,073	...	2,161
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	...	1
		Total ...	1,084	...	2,208
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder	193	26	332
12	307	Attempts at murder	19	...	15
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	.	36
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	3	...	18
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
16	317 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	...	3
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	9	...	28
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	108	8	221
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	...	5
20	327, 330, 332, and 324 ...	Hurt	457	...	1,195
		Total ...	799	34	1,853
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	36	2	76
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	3
22(a)		332, 353 IPC.	79	...	146
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	61	1	121
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	27	...	66
		Total ...	1,002	37	2,268
		Carried over ...	...	...	...

A—*contd.*

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Appeared	Released under section 169 of C.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	This year		Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Otherwise disposed off
							Magistrate Pending	Police Pending	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	20	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
434	58	9	...	707	1,036	9	1,664	25	...	...	...	...	141	1	27
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
435	58	9	...	730	1,040	9	1,696	25	...	...	...	...	141	1	27
11	5	..	...	83	206	1	251	8	...	...	...	..	5	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	29	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1
1	6	...	...	6	12	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
1	...	...	...	8	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...											
					...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	13	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
17	5	...	...	18	198	...	112	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
95	29	...	...	76	744	...	649	15	...	...	...	181	23	...	30
126	45	...	...	200	1,188	2	1,082	23	...	...	...	191	37	2	44
...	1	...	...	2	58	...	47	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	16	88	5	96	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	9
3	1	...	...	18	108	...	52	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
...	4	...	...	18	21	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
131	52	...	...	254	1,463	7	1,327	26	...	...	...	200	48	2	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1948-49—

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Previous year: Magistrate Pending	Previous year: Police Pending	Arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	130	...	116
26	394, 397 398, 392 and 393,	Robbery	53	...	76
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	20	2	103
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	27	...	68
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452,	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	401	18	1,185
29(a)	(a)	Attempt	7	...	15
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	638	20	1,563
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	82	...	135
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	28	...	66
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	..	...	...
		Total ...	110	...	201
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.			
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { Of cattle ...	213	9	573
		{ Ordinary ...	982	13	2,867
34a	(a) ...	Attempt	...	...	...
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	130	2	278
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	4	...	22
37	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	52	...	111
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	193	...	490
39	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles	3	...	2
		Total ...	1,577	24	4,343
		Total of Classes I to V ...	1	...	...
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion	...	...	1
41	209, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	14	...	55
		41.-A. Army Act	18	...	95
		,, B. C. T. Act	17	...	94
		,, C. Security Case	378	1	810
		,, D. Other offences	88	2	2,465
42	....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	1,355	2	23,608
42(a)	(a)	42.-A. D. I. R. Control Orders ...	876	4	4,413
		Total ...	2,746	9	31,541
		Grand Total ...	7,157	90	42,124

A—*concld.*

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Appeared	Release under Section 169 of C. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	This year		Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Otherwise Disposed off
							Magistrate Pending	Police Pending	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	102	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
6	9	...	...	11	33	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	16
13	...	...	...	2	69	1	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	19	37	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	48	...	...	695	471	3	386	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	29
1	...	...	...	4	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	57	...	...	731	729	4	699	3	...	...	...	...	17	1	67
41	...	...	...	19	102	...	135	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	28	19	...	33	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	11
...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	47	121	...	168	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	11
25	16	...	...	191	290	4	292	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	27
69	73	...	...	1792	920	2	1001	18	...	...	...	...	35	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	127	102	6	146	4	...	...	...	...	11	...	21
...	...	...	...	7	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
1	1	...	...	41	45	...	46	2	...	...	...	10	13	...	6
36	...	...	...	32	303	1	315	1	...	...	...	45	14	...	9
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	90	...	...	2195	1669	13	1810	27	...	...	...	55	75	...	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	27	12	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
6	...	...	...	59	24	1	31	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
...	...	...	...	52	26	18	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
52	...	8	...	471	335	...	330	16	...	...	...	...	80	...	1
19	26	9	...	1784	259	1	370	...	...	...	...	22	4	...	100
5912	...	2	...	27732	960	3	1799	10	...	...	...	...	214	...	160
119	67	...	...	2863	938	4	1312	19	...	...	..	...	131	...	82
6109	93	19	...	32989	2554	27	3903	46	...	...	...	22	432	...	347
6932	350	28	...	36946	7556	60	9503	127	...	...	...	280	716	4	673

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year
1	2	3	4
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.		
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence ...	...
		Total ...	...
	CLASS I.	OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, ETC.	
2	121 to 130 and 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...
3	136 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	18
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223 ...	Offences by Public servants ...	4
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	6
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	9
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	2
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray ...	50
		Total ...	89
	CLASS II.	SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON.	
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	1
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband	...
		Total ...	1
	CLASS III.	SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.	
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	5
		Attempt	...
		Total ...	5
	CLASS IV.	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON.	
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement	2
15	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force	173
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	274
		Total ...	449
	CLASS V.	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.	
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	53
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	15
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	25
		Total ...	93
		Carried over ...	....

IV.

IV-A.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1948-49.

Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquitted.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was Committed.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494,) Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	43	1	6	13	19	...	...	4	...
3	7	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...
15	21	...	10	3	8	...	...	...	...
17	26	1	6	3	8	...	...	8	...
13	13	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
25	27	...	13	12	2	...	...	...	...
391	441	1	84	296	45	...	...	15	...
489	578	3	121	340	86	...	...	28	...
1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	15	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
10	15	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...
14	16	...	12	...	3	...	...	1	...
858	1,031	65	729	25	167	...	...	44	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,321	1,595	95	1,085	38	289	...	...	88	...
2,193	2,642	160	1,826	63	459	...	...	133	1
81	134	3	38	29	44	...	...	19	1
41	56	3	24	10	10	...	...	...	...
102	127	5	79	11	25	...	1	6	...
224	317	11	141	50	79	...	1	34	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.
1	2	3	4
		Brought forward ...	...
	CLASS VI.	OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	
21	298 ...	Offences against religion	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	5
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	36
25	504 and 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	48
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office	3
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	1
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	10
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	7
		Total ...	106
32	.....	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	253
		Total ...	996

A.—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1948-49.

Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5),	number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquitted.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494.) Criminal Procedure Code,	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	19	...	14	1	3	...	1	...	...
71	103	4	57	1	32	...	...	7	2
328	376	6	234	51	54	...	...	31	...
4	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	..	...
12	15	2	6	2	3	...	...	2	...
20	21	1	4	6	6	...	...	2	...
66	66	3	18	41	4	...	...	...	...
62	72	3	28	5	22	...	10	3	1
55	62	1	33	20	8	...	...	...	...
634	740	20	397	128	136	...	11	45	3
10,062	10,315	17	558	9,318	330	...	...	91	1
13,615	14,611	212	3,053	9,899	1,097	...	12	332	6

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1948-49—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely under-trial or against whom processes had been issued.
1	2	3	4
	Section of Indian Penal Code		
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence ...	...
		Total ...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.		
2	121 to 130 and 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	..
3	136 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A and 227 to 229 ...	Offences against Public Justice ...	13
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223 ...	Offences by Public Servants ...	5
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	5
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts ...	8
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	15
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	3
10	149, 153-A to 156 and 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray ...	361
		Total ...	410
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.		
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	6
12	370	Buying or disposing of Slaves ...	...
13	376	Rape by the husband ...	...
		Total ..	6
	Class III—Serious Offences against Property.		
14	384 to 389	Extortion ...	...
		Attempt ...	...
		Total ...	...
15	*Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.*		
16	345	Wrongful confinement ...	6
17	352, 355 and 358	Criminal force ...	419
18	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...
19	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	932
		Total ...	1,357
		Carried Over ...	1,773

B.

Part II-Return of Persons concerned in Cases.

Persons against whom processes were issued		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	Appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14-A	14 B	14-C
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
35	6	...	54	1	12	13	...	24	4	...	...
5	1	...	11	...	2	1	3	3	...	2	...
4	9	...	18	...	8	3	...	7	...	...	...
16	...	...	24	...	13	...	...	10	1	...	...
39	1	...	55	4	...	16	...	18	...	...	16-1
13	...	...	16	...	6	8	...	2	...	...	...
1,836	134	...	2,331	4	644	1,325	4	223	57	...	74
1,948	151	...	2,509	9	685	1,865	7	287	62	2	90-1
2	...	...	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	9	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	..	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
56	...	...	62	...	42	4	...	16	...	...	...
2,484	...	...	2,903	584	1,661	51	38	498	60	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,058	60	12	5,062	253	3,426	123	...	990	238	...	32
6,595	60	12	8,027	837	5,129	178	38	1,504	298	...	43
8,553	211	12	10,549	854	5,815	1,546	45	1,791	362	2	1331-1

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable crime for the year 1948-49—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely under-trial or against whom processes had been issued
1	2	3	4
		Brought forward ...	1,773
		Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.	
20	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	69
21	405 to 408 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	28
22	416, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	58
		Total ...	155
		Clas VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	
23	298	Offences against religion	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...
25	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	13
26	500 to 502	Defamation	100
27	504 and 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	185
28	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, and 290.	Public and local nuisances	...
29	294A	Keeping a lottery office	6
30	Cases under Chapter VIII (A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	2
31	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...
32	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	57
33	Cases under Chapter XXXV, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	7
		Total ...	370
34	.....	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	363
		Grand Total ...	2,661

B.—*concld.*

Part II—Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Persons against whom processes were issued		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom process were outstanding at the end of the year.	Appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6.)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police				Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8,553	211	12	10,549	854	5,815	1,546	45	1,791	362	2	133-1
100	...	...	169	...	56	34	...	47	3	24	4
110	...	...	138	...	66	16	...	38	7	9	2
291	...	...	349	18	238	3	...	74	1	...	15
501	...	...	656	18	360	53	...	159	11	34	21
8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
34	...	...	47	...	35	1	...	9	2	...	...
278	...	...	378	14	241	3	...	87	...	..	33
717	1	...	903	22	599	62	...	148	70	...	2
2	4	...	6	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
19	3	...	28	5	9	2	...	7	5	...	...
51	3	...	56	...	15	24	...	13	4	...	...
131	...	...	131	...	28	67	...	34	...	...	2
311	3	...	271	...	141	24	...	66	38	...	2
46	...	...	53	...	30	15	...	8	...	..	...
1,502	14	...	1,886	41	1,108	200	...	379	119	...	39
5,516	6,005	23	11,907	11	910	10,866	...	489	108	..	23
16,072	6,230	35	24,998	924	8,193	12,165	45	2,818	600	36	216-1

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1948-49.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Re-filed and remanded		Total		Disposed of during 1948-49		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,662	7,552	15,502	18,119	890	890	24,054	26,561	16,705	18,287	7,349	8,274
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	1,146	1,315	4,117	4,542	189	185	5,452	6,042	4,137	4,661	1,315	1,381
District Courts ...	168	368	136	619	16	16	320	1,003	117	590	203	413
Grand Total ...	8,976	9,235	19,755	23,280	1,095	1,091	29,826	33,606	20,959	23,538	8,867	10,068

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiff's Courts ...	45,28,871 13 2	3,242	13,732	1,145	7,045	6,729	2,228	1,109	...	1,014	6,308	4,983	268	6,728	39,97,011 2 11	150·79
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	36,30,250 4 10	179	4,224	139	1,691	2,197	1	468	161	24	1,846	1,310	34	1,471	22,86,442 9 5	94·08
District Courts ..	61,56,862 14 5	180	396	43	1	338	6	63	198	13	172	114	13	291	30,79,123 14 5	372·53
Grand Total ...	1,43,15,985 0 5	3,601	18,352	1,327	8,737	9,258	2,235	1,640	359	1,051	8,326	6,407	315	8,490	93,62,577 10 9	144·04

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1948-49.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	80,160	3,38,99,541 13 4	2,21,395 5 0	84,353	5,04,70,671 1 9	2,61,608 12 0	
Sales	114,120	5,90,83,956 11 5	3,32,712 8 0	1,27,795	7,73,13,804 13 3	3,98,312 15 0	
Wills	1,334	17,46,290 7 1	7,530 6 0	1,501	14,17,073 0 0	8,771 0 0	
Money Bonds	412	3,03,103 6 4	1,259 0 0	333	1,98,436 12 0	912 4 0	
Miscellaneous	22,078	1,52,73,517 6 1	86,675 1 6	26,335	2,86,56,618 4 3	1,15,993 4 6	
Miscellaneous Receipts as per B. Return.	...	...	55,288 4 6	...	...	63,654 1 6	
Total ...	218,104	11,03,06,409 12 3	7,04,860 9 0	2,40,317	15,80,56,603 15 3	8,49,247 5 6	
Total expenditure ...	...	.....	3,30,627 13 1	...	.....	3,57,580 6 3	
Net profit ...	...	.....	3,74,232 11 1	...	.....	4,91,666 14 3	

APPENDIX VII.

Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1948-49 (as per Census of 1945).

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1946-47	160,371	331,008	177,333	2,927	77,047	39,477	242,286	241,489	2,707	870
Kolar ...		170,866	189,866	112,358	4,518	59,603	34,089	400,505	234,656	1,243	693
Tumkur ...		195,569	228,245	129,137	6,857	58,353	36,429	604,314	264,533	1,089	463
Mysore ..		220,567	236,813	120,289	2,797	66,124	24,753	153,477	130,151	1,255	550
Mandya ...		110,100	137,805	61,701	2,156	59,898	29,144	284,021	116,459	701	432
Hassan ..		161,678	212,440	112,399	2,922	57,261	27,421	190,505	97,390	1,010	526
Shimoga ..		171,649	142,515	101,310	12,321	68,442	32,488	20,086	38,150	611	269
Chikmagalur ...		107,144	98,999	64,971	7,010	31,514	14,684	55,564	30,231	216	107
Chitaldrug ...		166,94[illegible]	108,565	61,526	4,820	62,824	43,558	314,299	135,591	1,279	555
Total ...		1,464,884	1,686,256	941,024	46,328	560,680	282,042	2,265,057	120,810	10,111	4,465

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1946-47	9,279	1	120,787	14,002	39,874	132	1,103	26	204	24
Kolar ...		8,357	1	102,331	3,967	33,854	78	1,244	18	98	2
Tumkur ...		7,065	1	125,646	1,436	31,360	1	467	33	11	...
Mysore ...		2,018	2	116,382	3,783	40,005	60	475	22	9	13
Mandya ...		3,804	...	92,167	6,249	17,720	13	316	9	7	44
Hassan ...		1,409	...	96,461	893	18,560	26	325	8	2	10
Shimoga ...		799	...	7,200	2,586	29,709	103	1,588	4	8	...
Chikmagalur ...		837	7	50,477	1,735	11,788	23	105	6	4	19
Chitaldrug ...		3,979	12	65,782	3,717	25,817	8	434	22	17	1
Total ...		37,547	24	842,036	38,368	248,687	444	6,057	148	360	118

VIII.

maintained in Mysore State for the year 1948-49.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure from					
1947-48	1948-49	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,378	8,756	13,68,000	...	...	7,23,000	1,40,000	22,31,000
799	993	1,42,000	...	...	38,000	78,000	2,58,000
45	80	51,000	...	...	1,000	...	52,000
1,030	1,114	1,80,000	...	...	75,000	...	2,55,000
...	104	69,000	...	...	13,000	...	81,000
210	242	2,20,000	...	...	38,000	...	2,58,000
..	205	53,000	...	...	35,000	...	88,000
81	104	1,64,000	...	...	10,000	...	1,74,000
...	585	61,000	...	...	6,000	...	67,000
460	481	1,01,676	...	19,008	...	7,879	1,28,563
10,003	12,664	24,08,676	...	19,008	9,39,000	2,25,879	35,92,563
25,115	33,181	10,52,923	41,651	1,79,109	11,58,697	1,95,964	26,28,344
3,029	7,807	2,71,123	...	8,295	1,78,495	78,075	5,35,988
64,717	79,527	25,25,131	780	3,807	86,439	1,24,539	27,41,696
12,360	16,908	4,71,780	6,279	618	36,182	69,528	5,84,387
105,221	137,423	43,29,957	48,710	1,91,829	14,59,813	4,68,106	64,90,415
37,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,940	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
43,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,07,568	3,81,968	90,77,245	...	1,109	16,181	47,618	91,42,153
32,700	45,491	15,22,908	...	1,100	5,094	24,236	15,53,338
340,268	427,459	1,06,00,163	...	2,209	21,275	71,854	1,06,95,491
532	842	4,36,293	...	...	...	...	4,36,293
143	200	63,017	...	...	4,270	5,797	73,084
1,359	1,386	2,83,874	...	616	35,044	22,099	3,41,633
116	111	29,064	...	...	75	17,252	46,391
1,758	1,693	13,388	...	...	60,064	28,880	1,02,332
1,670	1,767	15,901	...	768	...	6,747	23,416
71	64	25,934	...	4,994	...	3,231	34,159
501	..	Included under Colleges					
243	262						
1,201	1,581	26,366	1,783	1,143	6,679	...	35,971
2,401	1,881	Included under Primary Schools.					
10,229	9,787	8,93,837	1,783	7,521	1,06,132	84,006	10,93,279
21,689	...	Included under respective Grades of institutions.					
531,289	587,323	1,82,23,623	50,493	2,20,567	22,56,220	8,49,845	2,18,70,748
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	55,58,828	...	...	3,40,150	1,17,685	60,16,663
531,289	587,333	2,37,82,451	50,493	2,20,567	28,66,370	9,67,530	2,78,87,411

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